INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 60--- BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 9 1929 ONE ANNA.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

THE LOVELY ORCHID LADY OF THE SCREEN **FLORENCE VIDOR** in a beautiful Romantic Love Drama

TO-NIGHT **"You Never Know Women"** THIS WEEK

A Complete Vaudeville Show on Broadway Stage! DANCERS—ACROBATS—MUSICIANS—JUGGLERS—all add to the entertainment of the photoplay. CLIVE BROOK and the Strongest Man of America Joe Bonomo in some of their most Amazing Stunts. The Programme includes further two parts of the popular Serial **TARZAN THE MIGHTY**

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY 9th March at 10 A. M. in the MORNING. A SPECIAL SHOW—when the great Picture, the **"KING OF KINGS"** 18 Paris—All together will be Screened.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
9 Mar.	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,550
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,448
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

ate about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.			
12th Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.	
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929			
9thMar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.	
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.	
13th „	Baroda ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
15th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
3rdApril	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES Bomba

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife. by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcar" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
[illegible], Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2290.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES—one Science knowing and the other Persian knowing for K. D. Vaghani High School, Jodiya (Jamnagar) on Salaries of Rs. 70/- and Rs. 60/- p.m. respectively to start with. Rise according to satisfactory work and period of service. Apply with testimonials to B. M. DOSHI, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Nawanagar State, JAMNAGAR.
A 31912

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khangaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
8

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FRONT ROOM LET, where one Chair and Table admit. Rent Rs. 15 Apply CHOCKSEE, 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
C R1491

TO LET—In Mahomed Building, 2nd floor, Opp., Excelsior Theatre, and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.
O R1457

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31578

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

We are the wholesale Tea dealers and inquiries are humbly solicited from all quarters.

DAVE & CO.,
63, Modi Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. No. 1.
T R 1492

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

FOR SALE.

CHEAP PLOTS FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES at Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/8/- per square yard, at Kolekalyan Station on the Central Salsette Tramway. Convenient bus service from Santa Cruz Station. Purchasers will be entitled to STATE AID to the extent of THREE FOURTHS THE VALUE OF THEIR PLOT AND HALF THE COST OF BUILDING to be repaid in 15 years. For plans and particulars apply to the LAND MANAGER, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
S. 31892

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLY QORAN Can be taught here, in a month only. Never loso this good opportunity. Time:—9 to 10 p.m. Address:—THE ARABIC NIGHT SCHOOL, Vazeer Building, Bhendi Bazar Bombay.
L R1489

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 1-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office:—9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Lump Sum Tenders in the tender form, obtainable from the undersigned, are invited and will be received up to 1 p.m. of 2nd April, 1929, in sealed covers marked "Building Tender", for the construction of the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING, at 7, Council House Street, Calcutta. The detailed drawings, specifications and form of Agreement, etc. which can be inspected at the Head Office of the Company, any week-day, excepting Saturdays, from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m. may be supplied on payment of Rs. 50/- per set.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 5,000/- in cash or G. P. Notes of the same market value should accompany each tender, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The tender should specify distinctly the date of completion of the building.

Security amounting to 3 per cent of the contracted amount will have to be deposited by the successful tenderer either in cash or G. P. Notes of the same market value, within a fort-night of the acceptance of the tender.

If the successful tenderer fails to enter into the building agreement or deposit the security money within 15 days of acceptance of his tender, his earnest money will be forfeited.

The Company does not guarantee the accuracy of the Schedule of quantities and bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Approximate Building Estimate—Rupees Four Lakhs.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
Calcutta, 1st March, 1929.
31885

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of the Bombay University for the post of ACCOUNTS CLERK in the Grade of Rs. 75—5—100. Preference will be given to Sindhi Mohamedan Graduates. Applications stating age, experience, etc., should reach the undersigned before 15th March 1929.

(Sd.) J. T. SHAHANI,
Executive Engineer,
Rice Canals Division.
Postal address:—Larkana.
31913

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS 1929.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS at 1-1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles over this Railway from 20th March to 1st April 1929, both days inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of MONDAY, the 15th April, 1929.

Concession return tickets at 1-1/2 fares will also be issued for Inter and 3rd class passengers from Bombay to all stations on this Railway North of Palghar and vice versa from 23rd to 31st March, 1929, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd April 1929.

For further particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th March, 1929.
31903

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the towage from Bombay to Bhavnagar Bundar of four empty 100-ton barges during the fair season.

Apply to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Bhavnagar State Railway (Port Department), at Bhavnagar Para.
31904

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of (1) TIMBER and (2) PESTERINE for delivery during the year 1929-30, of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 18th March, 1929. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "(1) Timber and (2) Pesterine)".

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 1-4-0 per copy.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

Sd. D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Store-keeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
31914

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the Construction of Storm Water Drains in Queen's Road between Mavo Road and Churchgate Station will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY the 19th day of March, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification etc. will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5/- per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 8th March 1929.
31911

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DATTARAM VIDYARAM RELE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Messrs. DINANATH RAJARAM RANE and VINAYEK DINANATH RANE.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khatteralli in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1225, Old Survey Nos. 442 and 437 and New Survey No. 7544 and Cadastral No. 396 Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1042 and Street No. 33 and New Street No. 51 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jiteker, on or towards the west by 1st Khatteralli Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Keshrinath D. Shroff and on or towards the south by the property of B. B. Sao and another.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1929.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31918

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.

N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

BOOKS on INDIA.

22 Uniform Cloth-Bound Volumes

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th (New) Edition.
RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.
RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
DR. ANNIE BESANT
THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
M. K. GANDHI. 3rd Edition.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three. To Subs. of "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8
Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 3/8

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

Indian Christians: Biographical Sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church etc. With 13 illustrations. Price Rs. Three. To Subs. of I.R. Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen, Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Eminent Mussalmans. Biographical, sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master, Essays and Discourses By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Rama-Krishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Hinduism, By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance. G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers, MADRAS.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

(TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Bungalow No. 102 at the Corner of Harkness Road and Ridge Road, Malabar Hill very valuable century old black-wood, open-carved furniture such as sofas, chairs, cup-boards, chiffnoniers, glass door book and show cases, round and pier tables, hat-stands, wash-hand tables, teak and blackwood mirror back zoondah cup-boards, bedsteads, dressing and chest of drawers, chesterfield suites, cup-boards iron cots with mattresses, mirror and panel door, almyrahs, rich carpets, "knake" grand piano, tropical model, Aliquot stringing, rich "Lemoges" dinner sets, crockery and glassware, electric ceiling and table fans, white enamelled bath-tubs, teapoys, etc., etc.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 "Straker Squire" Landaulette motor-car 15-20 H.P. 7 seater in good condition together with accessories.

1 "Flat" Cabriolet 2 seater almost new motor-car driven by owner not more than 4,000 miles.

The property of N. G. Hunt, Esq., of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. Ltd. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (STABLES) AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928, re: Estate of late Mr. Mishari. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Foras land together with the hereditaments, premises and the following buildings now standing thereon, viz., stables for horses consisting of tiled roofs supported by wooden posts, intersected in places by dwarf walls as partitions and an upper storeyed building situate to the North of Bellasis Road, Byculla, admeasuring about 11,176 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 464, etc., New Nos. A|13983, etc., New Survey No. 3A|3562, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3325, etc., Street Nos. 10, etc., and bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Bottlewalla and Ardeshir Byramji Limboowalla and partly by the property of Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhownagri, on the West partly by land belonging to Haji Mahomed Jeetaker, partly by property belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Osman and partly by the property of Lingoobai, the wife of Rajaram Kamatee, on the North by a new Road and on the South by Bellasis Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government Foras land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasurnig about 1,451 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 211, New No. 13736, New Survey No. 1|3563, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3824 (1), Street No. 11, and bounded on the North, East and West by the property of Hussanally Moola Hakimji and on the South by a new Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Government land of Foras tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road, admeasuring about 2,074 square yards, but according to Collector's records about 1,890 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 532, New No 14046, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey Nos. 3|3574, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3328, Street No. 223, and bounded on the North and East by the abovementioned plots Nos. A and B, on the South by a footpath and beyond it by Bellasis Road and on the West by the property of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ALLI UMER STREET (MISTRY MOHLLA), NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointd in Suit No. 2272 of 1926 (Osman Abdul Karim and another vs. Umer Abdul Karim and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 5th October 1928, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the West side of Alli Umer Street (Mistry Mohella), Null Bazar, admeasuring about 111 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 8356, 2358, New No. 9409, 9410, Old Survey Nos. 1889, 1890, New Survey Nos. 1,2/805, Cadastral Survey No 3284 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6091 Old Street Nos. 238 to 244, New Street Nos. 230-244 and bounded on the East by Alli Umer Street, on the West partly by Sweeper's Passage and partly by the property belonging to Jambli Mohlla Durgah property, on the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai and on the South by the property of Rahimtulla Saheb Panday.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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49 BALES BROACH COTTON.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY the 11th March 1929 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.—

49 Bales Broach Cotton (slightly damaged by fire).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
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TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK

Shree Jagdish Film Co.'s Most Gorgeous Super Production.

"CHANDRA-MUKHI"

Featuring the famous star Miss "GOHAR."

Supported by Messrs. RAJA SANDO, VAIDYA, VYAS and all other known stars.

!! PLEASE NOTE !!

It is a picture which would ever remain fresh in your memory if once witnessed. Miss Gohar is working in double role and presents such a marvellous work that the picture would be considered as an extra-ordinary ever seen in Indian pictures.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT :—5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

SPECIAL ATTENTION :—No Complimentary passes will be allowed during this week.

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From SATURDAY to TUESDAY
Wednesday there'll be another change of Programme on account of Id Festival.

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Also LARRY SEMON in "PLAGUES and PUPPY LOVE"

THE CAPITOL

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AT 4, 6-15 and 10 P.M.

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With the new Cindorella of the screen

Loretta Young the great Belasco Stage play—now a marvellous picture never will you forget

LON CHANEY

as the clown who finds love for one fleeting moment and then loses it hiding his heartbreak behind a painted smile.

Matinee at 4 p.m. on IDD Day.

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80% Dramatic and Comedy Dialogues.
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EDMUND LOWE, DOLORES DEL RIO, VICTOR McLAGLEN.

WILLIAM FOX SUPER MASTERPIECE.

Here is a drama of two men whose passions are aroused to such a pitch over a slip of a girl that they get cards to see which one will live—and love—and which will die !

A Real Holiday Attraction for Everyone !

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The Newest and best **IMPERIAL SUPER-PRODUCTION**

Starring the Star of Stars **SULOCHANA**

Written and Directed by **RAMASHANKAR CHOWDHARY** of **"Anarkali" and "Madhuri" fame.**

Splendid Photography by **ADI IRANI.**

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Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengtnen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

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A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

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HALF-STARVED AGRICULTURISTS

Recovery of Increased Assessment

MR. SHROFF'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL

The following are extracts from Mr. C. R. Shroff's speech made on land Revenue cut on Wednesday in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"Sir I am standing here to support the motion moved by my Hon. friend Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik of Surat. I do not understand, Sir, why the income of land-revenue is being decreased every year. If we cast a glance over the revenue of 1926—27 and 1929—30, we find the difference of 11 lacs. If we look at the figures of revised estimate of 1928—29 and the estimated amount of 1929—30 we find a difference of 22 lacs. I am at a loss to know, why the figures of land revenue are getting thinner and thinner every year, though, a second revision survey settlement was made and is still being made in every taluka, and the increased assessment is being recovered from the half-starved agriculturists every year. This house might be remembering, the resolutions that they have passed in 1924 and 1925 re the land revenue policy. In spite of these resolutions, in spite of recommendations of the majority report of the Land revenue Assessment Committee, and also in spite of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Government have issued a resolution in May, 1927 quite contradictory to all these resolutions and recommdation thus they done a grievous insult to this honorable house This House might be remembering that my Hon. friend Mr. Jog had moved a resolution this land revenue policy in last Session, which was passeed by this House with some modifications in August last. But inspite of these resolutions and the re-commendations, the Government have been studiously continuing their high handed policy of land revenue. It would not be irrelevant if I mention here the names of some talukas where Government made a second revision survey settlement some two or three years back and the trouble has arisen in those Talukas, such as Devgad, Baglan, Palghar and Bassein and so on, as the proposed enhancement is illegal and unjust. The House might be remembering that the reports of the troubles in these Talukas are appearing in the columns of newspapers every day. This House might have also read the notification issued by the Government on 5th of February 1929, as a reply to the deputation that waited upon His Excellency and was led by Mr. N.C. Kelkar, M.L.A. of Poona on 22nd January, 1929. This notification is a direct insult to the people of Bassein and to the House as well. The Taxation Committee have, after a full and careful enquiry, recommended in their report that 25 per cent of the annual value should be the maximum scale of the increase of land revenue. The annual value means net profit. Net profit means the profit arriving at after deducing the charges of supervision of the cultivator and all the costs of the production. But the Government disarding all the suggestions and recommendations of the Taxation Committee, are sticking to their old and traditional policy, and increase 33 p. c. minium on rental value, thus taking credit of snatching away everything from the poor agriculturists who are suppose to be the backbone of the Government.

The people of Bassein have made their case clear and challenged the Government to contradict their statements. But I am sorry to see that, that challenge is not yet accepted by the Government upto now. I do not understand why the Government should fail to accept the challange and justify their action if they are sure that the report of the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer is correct. In their statement the people have distinctly shown exact figures of expenditure and income per acre of garden, sweet, and "khare." lands Looking to the facts and figures in that statement, no sane person, will recommend even an increase of 5 p.c. over the present revenue. The facts and figures, on the contrary will incline one towards the reduction of some percentage of the present revenue."

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GRIEVANCE OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Last week at one of the meetings of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi there was again a debate on the grievances of 3rd class railway passengers. We are sick of hearing this complaint periodically and although the principal grievance of over-crowding has minimised to a certain extent, it is a common sight yet for one to see 3rd class passengers packed like sardins even in long distance trains. During the last Christmas holidays while travelling from Delhi to Howrah via Moradabad my sympathy was greatly aroused on seeing the packed condition of passengers in E. I. Railway's No. 4 M.D. Down and No. 12, Down Benares-Howrah Express. The former train after leaving Hapur junction on 25-12-28 was observed to have more passengers in its 3rd classes than the authorized number. An enquiry at a couple of stations disclosed such to be a frequent occurrence. In the case of the latter train I took a round along it on 30-12-28 at Buxar, Dinapore and Mokameh Junction. At the last-named station where the train reached at about 7-30 p.m. all 3rd class coaches were seen over-crowded and on noticing one of them with 10 persons standing in it I inquired of them as to their destinations and learnt that they were all for Howrah. Thus they were to pass the night standing or squatting for 11 hours. Can any thing be more cruel than this. I had a goood mind to embody this incident of over-crowding in my report which I have had to send to the E. I. Railway authorities in consequence of the difficulties caused to my party at Delhi and other stations, but I had to abandon the idea knowing it to be a waste of time and energy, as my experience was that there was generally a denial on the part of Railway Administrations and a case of this kind was hard to prove. One having self-respect could not venture upon trying the chance without the fear of being characterised an author prone to exaggeration mingled with fictitiousness. As overcrowding swells the earning capacity of a train, the administrators of our Railways in their zeal to acquire more fruitful results may naturally treat lightly the incidents brought to their notice. The only check would be by penalising the offending Railways, but it is futile to expect Government as owners of State railways to stand on a level with those of Company-owned railways. Then the alternative to check overcrowding and other grievances would lie in the Railway Board appointing Honorary Superintendents in different districts of various railways and and submit to the Assembly until such time as it desires to have it, a half yearly statement of cases brought to light by the Honorary Superintendents and the nature of action taken by the Board in conjunction with the administration concerned. Surprise visits by them would go a great way towards disclosing failures or omissions of duty on the part of the staff. Sir George Rainy in his reply at the recent debate is observed to say "Possibly surprise visits would do good in some way or another." A view similar to this, I, as one of the Honorary Joint Secretaries of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, had expressed in May last to the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, who having been asked by the Railway Board to report on a series of questions put by them, had kindly invited suggestions from our Association. I would reiterate below what I had said in replying to one of the queries regarding faults at large booking stations:—

"To check this evil the Railway may appoint of its own selections a few Honorary Supervisors whose duty should be to pay surprise visits at stations in their district and report disobedience of booking and other orders by the booking clerks. It will then be the duty of the Station Master to note the incident and report it directly to the Chief Traffic Manager or Chief Transportation Supdt: to whomsoever it concerns, and send at the same time a copy of it to the District Traffic Superintendent. The Supervisor may be at liberty to send his report to the officers concerned and the complaint emanating from him should be regarded with respect as if it comes from a Railway Official."

The above is with regard to complaints from Honorary Supervisors but when such or other complaints are made by the public, the Traffic Inspectors in case of staffs denial may give an opportunity to the complainants to be present at the inquiry. In cases of complaints of a serious nature the railway may ask a representative of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to attend th inquiry. Our Association will be glad to assist the Railway in its aim in finding out the truthfulness of the complaint and if found untrue it will, if necessary give publicity to the inquiry in the English and Vernacular press exonerating the staff concerned."

These were the views expressed previously but in view of the interpellations in the Assembly and Sir George Rainy's reply, I would go one step further and suggest that the Honorary Superintendents be nominated by the Railway Board rather than by individual administrations. I am confident that if measures on the line indicated above were taken, they would represent a true picture of the Indian Railway affairs to the Government.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, March, 6

P. E. GHAMAT.

A SPECIAL "IDD" Attraction

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INDIA AND KELLOGG PACT

Mrs. Naidu's Indictment of British Policy

The following is sent to us for publication by the American branch of the Indian National Congress:—

The United States has pledged its desire for world peace by passing the Kellog Multilateral Peace Treaty to outlaw war. This treaty was the outgrowth of a suggestion made by Foreign Minister Briand that France and the United States enter into a convention to outlaw war. Senator Borah (Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee) conceived the idea of expending the bilateral anti-war pact into a multilateral peace treaty which would be offered to the leading Powers of the world for signature. Then Secretary Kellogg of the United States again amplified the proposal to include all the nations of the world—and thus an antiwar treaty was drawn up to condemn war as a measure of national policy.

In announcing Great Britain's acceptance of the treaty, Foreign Secretary Chamberlain, reserved from its application certain areas which England considers vital as a measure of national defence. It was further suggested by the British Foreign Secretary that the British Dominions, the Irish Free State and India, become original parties.

Finally the treaty was signed by representatives of fifteen nations in Paris, and then laid formally before the American Senate in December 1928, being reported favourably on December 18, and finally ratified by the Senate on January 15th, 1929, after a stormy session in which the Opposition succeeded in its demand for an interpretative report by the Foreign Relations committee.

SRIMATI SAROJINI'S PROTEST ON BEHALF OF INDIA.

While the peace treaty was under consideration in the Senate a telegram from Sarojini Naidu was read into the Congress records as follows:—

To,

Hon'ble John J. Blaine (Senator from Wisconsin.)
Washington, D. C.

"The issue you have raised in the course of the debate on the multilateral treaty with special reference to British reservations is of momentous importance to India.

"To accept such reservations in their entirety is to endorse and assume responsibility for all arbitrary policies and actions which might conceivably work to the deteriment of my people in their legitimate aspiration and endeavour to secure full national freedom.

"As an unofficial but duly accredited spokesman of my country, I question the claim of Lord Cushendon to commit India to any treaty in which her own representatives were neither included nor consulted.

"Though India has always upheld the high gospel of peace towards the recognition of which principle this pact in its original intention constituted an admirable gesture, she cannot be held bound in all circumtances to honour any vicarious pledges made in her behalf and without her consent which deprives her of a single national or international right, but she must reserve to herself complete independence of action in all its implications to establish and maintain her undeniable and inalienable birthright of political liberty."

(Signed) Sarojini Naidu,
Ex-President, Indian National Congress.

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It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:

PANDIT KRIPABAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

The local market again showed poor response at the opening to-day when Broach A. M. delivery was quoted Rs 371/4. It is strange that no importants selling came forward as usual and prices improved under scattered buying. The shorts are feeling nervous to find repeated spurts in prices of American Cotton. Although there is no inclination to cover at the moment, continuance of rising prices in America is bound to indu some forced covering and despite cotton on all sides, it would be difficult to fin sellers. Looking to the cheapness of our cotton, we see no wisdom in selling unduly low prices as we believe later considerably higher prices are bound to prevail in sympathy with underlying strength of American Cotton. On the contrary we advise to buy up all requirements and advise to thos who can afford to hold cotton to await better prices.

Quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under.

Broach A/M.	371/12
Broach J/A.	378
Oomra March	327/8
Oomra May	333/8
Bengal March	270
Bengal May	280

TENDERS.

	Bombay, March 8. To-day	Total
F C.M.G. Bengal	2400	14200
Fine M.G. Oomra	2800	8600

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, March 8
March	291.60+3.10
June	237.70+3.00
September	238.90+3.10

ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 8

Bengal March 269
Bengal May 279
Broach A/M. 372
Broach J/A. 378
Oomra March 326
Oomra May 332

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, March 8.

	Extra superfine	fin	Super-fine	good fine	good
Bengal U. P. No. 1		282	277	269	262
Sind		284	297	271	264
Punjab		280	275	267	260
Rajputana		282	277	269	262
Broach No. 2		385	380	375	370
Oomra Berar No. 3	339	333	327	317	
C. P. No. 1	359	353	347	337	
C. P. No. 2	349	343	337	327	
Khandesh			305	295	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	288	....
Bengal Fine	283	...
Bengal F.G.	275	245|55
Sind-Punjab Fine	283	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	275	245|50
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320|25
Nagpur Savner Fine	335|40	325|30
Yeotmal Fine	325|30	310|20
Arvi Fine	330|33	305|20
Amraoti Fine	320|25	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320|25	290|300
Mulkapur Fine	305	280|85
Khandesh Fine	295	265|70
Muthia Fine	285	270|75
Muthia F.G.	280	240|60
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	345|50	310
Purna F.G.G.S.	330	310
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	325	310
Indore|Ujjain Fine	320	305|340
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320|25	300|305
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	.... Old.
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	230
Cambodia	410|405	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	365
Compta Good	....	365
Jinja	520	....
Busega	530	....

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/3, Highest Rs. 54/5/6, Closing 53/13/6

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12, Closing Rs. 4/11/7-1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 55/12, Lowest Rs. 55/3/6, Closing Rs. 55/5/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Mar. 7.

Interest, Day to day Loans	4-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-5/16 p.c.,
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-7/16 p.c.,
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 7.

T. T. Berlin on London	2045.-1/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.96
T. T. Madrid on London	32.40
T. T. Milan on London	92.64
T. T. Berne on London	25.23
T. T. Paris on London	124.25
T. T. London on Prague	163.87

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 21.16, lowest 20.96.
N. Y. July. Highest 20.66 lowest. 20.49

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) 1: P. M. further long likuidation at the opening, market steadied on scattered buying.

(8-55 P. M. Liverpool market improved on less offering bullish International Federation figures and stradle buying.

Messrs Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 7th inst (5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reyvolds and Gigson.—

"Think any decline will only be temporary. Look for gradual hardening in prices."

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market advanced under the influence of the international federation Estimates the consumption of American Cotton at 7,613,000 Bales "January 31."

From New York:—"Renewed outside buying absorbing profit taking.

Reactionary selling. Trade situation good Acts well and looks higher. Piece goods and yarn markets firmer. Demand continues good."

Reuter:—"Market was active and strong on active buying, stimulated by large consumption and the strength of Wall Street."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from this Liverp Head office dated 7th inst:—

International Spinners estimate World consumption American—7613000 bales first half year.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 7.

March	21.16	+24
May	21.16	+22
July	20.62	+20
October	20.36	+19
SOUTHERN DELY.		
October.	20.28	+17
December	20.33	+17
Jan.	20.35	+22
Middling Spot	21.40	+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Mar. 7.

March	20.17	+17
May	20.42	+20
Middling Spot	20.17	+20

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 7.

New York. 11 A. M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	21.11	+19
May	21.13	+19
July	20.62	+20
New York. 11.45 A. M.		
March	21.09	+17
May	21.10	+16
July	20.57	+15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Mar. 7.

	Opening	Closing.
March	10.63	10.77+05
April		10.81+05
May	10.73	10.87+05
June		10.85+06
July	10.73	1086+06
August		10,80+06
September		10.73+05
October	10.54	10,67+05
November		10:64+05
December		10.64+05
January	1049	10.62+05
February		10,60+05
March		10.59+08
Middling Spot		10,97—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool. Mar. 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Mar. 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.65	—05
Scinde, Fine	7.90	—05
Scinde, Superfine	8.15	—05
Bengal, Good	7.40	—05
Bengal Fully Good	7.65	—05
Bengal Fine	7.90	—05
Oomra, Good.	8.00	—05
Oomra Fully Good	8.30	—05
Oomra Fine	8.60	—05
Broach, Fully Good	9.20	—05
Broach, Fine	9.45	—05
Broach, Superfine	9.70	—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Mar. 7.

March	17.97	+16
May	18.50	+16
July	18.74	+12
October	18.82	+09
November	18.97	+08
December	19.42	+03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.85	+30

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London Mar. 7.

	This Week
Total Bullion,	£156,700,000
Public Deposits,	£83,000,000
Other Deposits,	£101,500,000
Government Securities,	£44,800,000
Other Securities,	£26,500,000
Notes and Coin,	£56,700,000
Notes in Circulation,	£355,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	51.60 p.c.

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, March 8.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

London Ready 26/
London Forward 26/1
America Cent 56/10
Chiatra Op. 2/6/12, Cl. 2/6/12
Ready 59/2
Falgune Op. 58/15, Hi. 58/2, Lo. 58/15
6 p.m. 59/2
Tejmandi -/7/
Chiatra Op. 59/, Hi. 59/3, Lo. 59/,
6 p.m. 59/3
Tejmandi -/13/

GOLD.

Ready 21/9
Falgune 21/7
Chiatra 21/7/6
National City 21/10/6
N. Manordass 21/10/
N. Motilal 21/9

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London Mar. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb, Cargoes, 43/7-1/2 March S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb, Cargoes, 43/4-1/2 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/3 March S'ment. Paid.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Mar. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standar, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta,
July/Sept, per cwt, 12/3
Oct/Dec, per cwt 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
July/Sept, per cwt. 12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi,
July/Sept, per cwt. 12/5

LONDON RUBBER

London Mar. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb, Spot s1/0-3/4d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Mar. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £8.7:6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

Castorsed, Bombay, ton £18:10:0 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

Rapseed, Toria, ton £18:12:6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED

London Mar. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:15:0 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:10: Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton £15:15:0 Mar/Apl S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay ton £19:2:6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London Mar. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt 28/6 April delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt 28/9-3/4 May/Aug delivery. Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 7.

Coffee, Fair Rao (No. 7. Quality). Spot 18-1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 7.

Mar. close at s8/11 3/4d.
May close at s9/2 3/4d.
July close at s9/5 3/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 122 1/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London Mar. 7.

Silver—Market is Quietly Steady.

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London Mar. 7.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£140-1/2
Ex Dividend and Bonus	
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.,	£87-3/4
Conversion Loan	£76
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.,	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.,	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c., Sterling Loan	£57-3/8
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loan	£67-3/8
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 7.

Demand Bills 484.68

LONDON GOLD.

London Mar. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4.11-1/2

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 8.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 11/32 15th Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK.
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/4
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 938
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 122-1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 119-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172-3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/8 7th. inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 3/4 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 7/8 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.960 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £4/4/11-1/4 6th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 6th inst 26 1/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 6th inst. 26 1/8 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 5/8 6th inst. 56 9/10 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 9/32 per cent 6th inst. 5 5/16 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 13/32 per cent 6th inst. 5 7/16 per cent 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent 3 mos 6 per cent. 6 mos 5 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone.—Tight.

Tone of Silver.—Weak. Speculators bought. America offered after fixing. Market closed with sellers at 1/8 under the quotation.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/13
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/37 Rs. 92
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/3
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/9
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 19th March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/13/6 1945/55 Rs. 103/1/0
Tone of Market.—Weak.

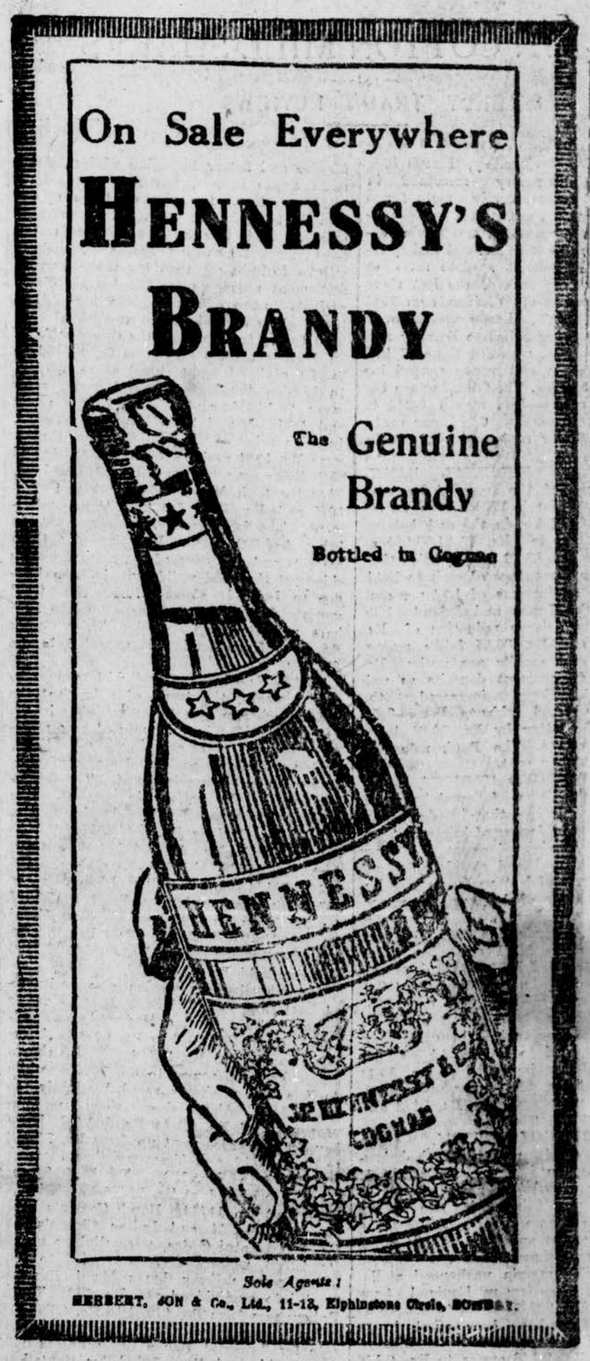
SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 8.

Ready Prices are improved by about 2 Annas per cwt. Forward prices are nearly unaltered around yesterday's closing price-levels. To-morrow being Maha Shivratri Holiday, the local market will remain entirely (Both Kanta and Soda) closed.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH
Shipment February Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 8/8/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
D.R.B. Beet Sugar: February Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.
Refined Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Quiet.



INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 8.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,807	270,152	239,019
Central India	4,865	200,119	210,960
Barsi & Nagar	1,505	100,570	220,741
Hyderabad-Gaorani	123	87,071	88,411
Berar	566	525,842	472,476
Central Provinces	1,197	200,822	204,780
Total Oomras	11,903	1,492,676	1,429,496
Dholera	58	64,676	73,576
N.-W. Provinces	300	50,376	60,781
Rajputana		26,515	30,732
Sind-Punjab	563	60,118	120,376
Broach	8,424	64,403	5,297
Coompta & Dharwar		12,931	4,071
Westerns-Northerns	180	11,826	3,977
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,773	9,253
Persian		886	3,519
American		2,885	24,176
Egyptian & African		26,065	12,782
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	66
Total	21,428	1,824,935	1,777,205

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 8.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 28th Feb. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,233	424,912	346,321
Japan & China	14,193	785,443	482,232
Coast Ports		10,956	15,942
Up-country by Rail		59,924	43,432
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China & Japan		99,368	35,741
Total	16,426	1,380,643	9,23,668

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 8

F. P. Bales.	1928/29	1927/28
Receipts to date 7/3/29	8300000	7188000
Yesterday do.	18000	11000
Exports to date do.	6343000	5410000
Stocks at Ports 1/3/29	1197000	2021000
Interior Towns do.	996000	989000
Liverpool 1/3/29	1110000	771000
Visible Supply 1/3/29	5052000	5046000
Quantity in Sight do.	13375000	11810000

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. [illegible]

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 8.

3 Months Discount 5-5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 7.

Copper, Braziers,	£98-1/2
Yellow Metal,	£77
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£219

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money in Good Demand

RISE IN COTTON MILL SHARES

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, March 8.

MONEY:—While money remained in good demand, comparatively more funds were available this week. This was probably due to a decrease in the trade demand amounting to some Rs. 302 lakhs, receipts from Government against sales of one million sterling each of the last three weeks and payment of dividends on 1933 Bonds on 1st March. Large quantities of cotton are still being railed to Bombay and receipts this year now exceed those of last year. The rate for call money ranged between 7 and 7-1/2 p.c. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 6-3/4 to 7 per cent, two months 6-1/4 per cent., three months 6 per cent and six months 5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 1st March 1929 shows an increase of Rs. 132 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 13,34,35,000 as compared with Rs. 12.76 crores this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.45, an increase of 1.74 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted show a large reduction of Rs. 245.58 lakhs and Rs. 86.05 lakhs respectively, while cash credits are up by Rs. 76.05 lakhs. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 74.68 lakhs to (Rs. 8.64 crores, and the latter by Rs. 39.91 lakhs to Rs. 70.64 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

An initial steadiness followed by easier conditions characterised the gilt-edged market with prices in favour of buyers. After a short spurt of about 4 annas, 3-1/2 per cent. Paper sagged and stands at about the closing figure of last week, namely Rs. 71-14. The volume of business, however, was on an increased scale. E fair amount of 5 per cent. Bonds due 1945/55 were placed between Rs 103-1 and Rs. 103-2. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Bonds kept almost unchanged at Rs. 100-6 and Rs. 100-9 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 were dealt in at Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102-2 and 1932 at 103-2. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan receded to Rs. 107-12. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 83-11 and 1934-37 at Rs. 92. 4 per cent 1955-60 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 94/8 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96-3.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 28th February 1929 shows an increase of Rs. 103-24 lakhs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 192.47 crores, Silver coins and bullion under coinage are up by Rs. 52.62 lakhs to Rs. 94.84 crores and by Rs. 33.74 lakhs to Rs. 5.10 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. Securities in England have increased by Rs. 267.48 lakhs to Rs. 10.53 crores, and these have been offset by a corresponding decline in Internal Bills of Exchange of Rs. 2-1/2 crores to Rs. 6-1/2 per cent. crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 68.66 as against 68.83 a week ago.

EXCHANGE:—Rates in sterling exchange were well maintained at Is. 5-31/32d for sellers and Is 6-1/32d. for buyers with hardly any buyers for near delivery at the middle rate. Sales by exporters more than offset any enquiry for remittances including that for bullion. An additional factor contributing to the present steadiness is the large application of tenders at the last bidding, resulting in an allotment of but 31 per cent by Government. T. T. delivery March was available at Is. 5-31/32d. April 1/5 15/16d. May 1/5 29/32d June to August Is. 5-7 8d, and September Rs. 5-29/32d.

The dollars sterling quotation declined during the week from dollar 4.85-9/32 to dollars 4.855-5/32. French francs and the Belga were stationary at 124.23 and 34.96 and the Italian lira were quoted at 92.65.

GOLD:—The quotation for gold remained virtually unchanged at Rs. 21/9/3 per tola for ready. There was a slight falling off in the offtake towards the close, the daily average being some 16,000 tolas. Somewhat heavy arrivals from abroad swelled stocks on hand to about 1-3/4 lakhs tolas. There was some enquiry for ready sovereigns at Rs. 13/7/6 and for delivery 23rd March at Rs. 13/7/9. The quotation for gold in London declined from 84s. 11-1/3d. to 84s. 10.7/8d. but closed at 84s. 11-1.2d. In our market the high. est and lowest rates were Rs. 21/9/6 and Rs. 21/9/0 for ready and 25th February settlement, Rs. 21/8/0 and Rs. 21/7/3 for 26th March settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/7/9 for 24th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £75,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £240,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 24 34 393 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £95,000.

Telegrams from London state that the freight rate on gold and sovereigns from Durban to Bombay has been reduced to 1.2 per cent being the same as that to Madras. This reduction has been welcomed by the Bombay Bullion trade as it places them in the same position as the Madras importers.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of January last amounted to 876,452 fine ounces as compared with 859,761 ounces for December 1928 and 943,857 fine ounces for January 1928.

SILVER:—Barring a sharp rise on last Tuesday to Rs. 59.1. the price of ready silver fluctuated within about two annas of Rs 58-12 per 100 tolas. The rise was due to reports of serious disturbances in Mexico and firmer Shanghai advices. American banks bought, but soon squared off their position. In spite of large operations in Shanghai in Yen by Chinese speculators, little interest was evinced in the local market by China Banks. The daily offtake including that for the current settlement average some 220 bars. Fresh arrivals to the extent of 1275 bars left the stocks on hand almost unaffected at 9269 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London after rising from 2s. 6-7/8d to 2s. 7d. declined and closed at 2s. 6-3/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-1/16d. and 25-15/16d. for ready and 26-1/8d. and 25-15/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59/1 and Rs. 58/11 for ready and 28th February settlement, Rs. 59/6 and Rs. 59/0 for 30th March settlement and Rs. 59/8 and Rs. 59/2 for 29th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £12,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £75,500.The total imports during the week amounted to 1275 bars and Rs. 9218 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £31,000

SHARES:—In contrast with the preceding weeks, the trend of prices in the Stock Exchange was towards higher levels. Firm conditions in the price of raw materials led to bear covering operations. Cotton mill shares registered a rise of some 10 rupees as the week closed. The following are the fluctuations in som of the principal shares.—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 885-892/8-; Century Rs. 391/4-397/8.396/4.; Central India Rs. 481/4-487/8-485-; Crescent Rs 127/8-133/12-; Fazulbhoy Rs. 733/12-761/4.757/8-; Indian Bleaching Rs. 237/8-240-; Indore Malwa Rs. 388/12-391/4.; Kohinoor Rs. 192/8-201/4- New Great Rs. 192/8-222/8-230-228/12; Pearls Rs. 458/2-2475-4728 Simplex Rs. 66/4-72/8.71/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 431/4.440.

The miscellaneous section also witnessed sterling conditions. Despite vague rumours, Tata Steel ordinary shares advanced from Rs. 66/8 to Rs. 69 and deferreds improved to Rs. 247/8. Hydro shares gained some 15 rupees to Rs. 1142/8, while Andhra Valley shares receded slightly to Rs. 552/12. Alcock shares show an improvement of Rs. 20 to Rs. 303/12. Bombay Burma shares went up from Rs. 788/12 to Rs. 798/12 and Tramway shares from Rs 147/8 to Rs. 150. Bombay Steam shares are quoted at Rs. 227/8 and Scindia Steams at Rs. 11/14. Bundi Cements kept steady at Rs. 21 and Indian Cements at Rs. 340. Katni Ordvs. were slightly up to Rs. 227/8, while Deferreds receded to Rs. 515. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij went into ex-dividend at Rs. 780 Tapti Valleys rose from Rs. 672/8 to Rs. 682/8.

Bank shares are almost unchanged the rate for Imperial Banks being Rs. 1402/8 fully paid, and Rs. 342/8 for Contributories. Bank of India shares were dealt in at Rs. 100 and those of the Central Bank were quoted at Rs. 22.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 7

As a result of sharp advance in Cotton prices the yarn market has been showing gradual signs of improvement and enquiries in almost all kinds of yarns have considerably increased and prices have been showing a tendency to improve alround. Offers received from upcountry markets are yet too low but it is very likely that if Cotton prices continued to remain steady during the next few days prices in yarns will show a definite improvement. The undertone has been distinctly healthy and turnover has been much better during the week than during the last few days. On the whole the outlook seems to be more hopeful and it seems as though a definite improvement in yarn market has set in.

English Yarns.—Manchester prices have considerably increased in sympathy with advance in Cotton and several offers have been on cables but no business of importance has been possible on account of buyers ideas being very low on this side. Besides the Japanese competition is very keen and owing to favourable Japanese Exchange for Imports the prices in Japanese Yarns for similar counts are much lower. Fresh forward business in Manchester yarns is therefore very small and disappointing.

Japanese Yarns.—There has been better enquiries in these class of yarns from all over India and as the Exchange is favourable some business will be possible during the next few days for forward deliveries. Prices in Spot have not improved owing to very tight money but enquiries have increased further and turnover is distinctly better. On the whole the undertone is fairly healthy and we expect satisfactory business in these yarns in the next few days.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—There is nothing of importance to be noted in these class of yarns and prices have declined further to some extent. It is expected however that the prices have now reached abou bottom and in course of time there shoul be a charge for the better. Forward business has been only in small lots.

Indian Yarns.—There has been plenty of enquiries for these yarns from local dealers who seem inclined to effect speculative purchases from the mills for forwar deliveries in anticipation of selling their holding at higher prices later on. During the week the mills have sold about 2,000 bales particularly in coarser counts on the basis of old rates and now they are asking for a 1/4 anna more per lb. but the buyers have been holding off. It seems quite possible that if Cotton prices remain firm for a few days more the mill will be able to realise their prices and a further business for forward delivery will take place in the next few days.

The improved demand since our last report has been the Publication of the Government of India Budget which is quite uneventful so far as the yarn business is concerned.

The outlook in yarn market seems to be more hopeful and we expect gradual improvement.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, March 8.

Receipts for week ending 7thMarch.

	1929.	1928
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	11226	6060
Oomras	70451	61275
Dholleras	3948	4924
Broach	19895	3630
Southerns	1225	531
Persians		61
Americans		
Egyptians		264
E. Africans	8301	2043
Other sorts		
Total	110046	787888

Exports for week ending 7th March.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2483
Continent	37423
China	
Japan	45176
Coast Ports	61
Total	85143

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	19030
China, Japan & Coast Ports	97940
Total	116970

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th March.

1928/29	1927/28
1824/1935	1777205

Exports from 1st Sept. to 7 March.

	1928/29	1927/28.
United Kingdom	26956	39523
Continent	429691	318318
China	90192	29650
Japan	740424	481089
Coast Ports	11057	16149
U. S. A.	8171	1175
Total	1306491	885904

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. Bales.

1928 to 7th March 1929	61,962

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 7th March 1929 278,998

Same period last year 427,096

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th March 1929 1,066,688

Same time last year 840,359

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited).

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Ex Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 561|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115|- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50|- per ton.

Made in London's Wonder Factory—*the largest and most hygienic Independent cigarette factory in Great Britain...*

That's why "Passing Show"

Quality can be depended upon. They are made under hygienic conditions from 100% pure Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. What is more, their purity is guaranteed by the London Institute of Hygiene! Let "Passing Show" prove to you how good these London made, London guaranteed cigarettes really are.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Golden in Colour Golden in Quality

COUPONS OF VALUE IN EVERY TIN AND PACKET

CARRERAS LTD. ARCADIA WORKS LONDON

England's Largest and most hygienic factory where "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are made

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5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

16A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

WHEN REAL SWARAJ COMES?

All Social Inequalities Will Cease

DR, P. C. RAY INTERVIEWED

Dr. P. C. Ray, the well-known Scientist and khaddar enthusiast who was on a visit to Bombay but who all the days he was in the City successfully evaded the pressmen, was taken by surprise on Friday morning by a representative of the "Chronicle" at his friend's residence at Grant Road. The genial old Doctor, though shunning lime light and publicity, finally succumbed to the persuasions of the "Chronicle" representative, though as a parting shot he thundered out a threat "next time you come to me I will shoot you down"

Asked about what he thought of the present political condition in the country the Doctor said:—

"It is more than 22 years since Dadabhoy Naoroji who presided over the Calcutta Congress for the first time spoke "Swaraj as our Birth-right", since then Swaraj, the Swarajists and the Swarajya have been our watchwords. It is however forgotten when the real Swaraj is established it will not be exactly on the basis of the existing method of Government. Under the dyarchial form of Government there has been a scramble for the shares of the spoils in the shape of ministerships in Bengal with their Rs. 64,000 per year.

I am a disciple of Naoroji, Ranade, and Gokhale. These great economists always maintained that Indianisation is earnestly called for in the economic interest of the land. In both civil and military departments if the Indian element were to predominate several crores of Rupees would be set free and these could be utilised for the really nation-building schemes—e.g. extension of primary education, sanitation and the improvement of land.

MANIA FOR WESERNISM.

It is one of the evil effects of the Westernisation of the intelligentsia of India that they look upon the Indian situation from the distorted view of the British lawyer, doctor or the engineer or even rulers. The successful man of business and the educational officer are anxious to adopt the high expensive Western European style of living. Bombay for instance is a cosmopolitan City, here are concentrated all the wealthy millowners, business men traders, stock-brokers and what not and a foreign tourist comes here and puts up at the Taj Mahal Hotel and takes his drive in a Rolls Royce through the Malabar Hill, the Appollo Bunder, Pedder Road and gets an impression that Bombay is typical of India. May I ask how many of the 11 lakhs of the population of Bombay are really well-to-do? The number would not exceed hardly a lakh. Look at the chawls and the slums. Here are aggregated as in a beehive most of the toilers and makers of Bombay. The mortality of infants is simply appalling. I believe out of 1,000 children born nearly 500 die within the first six months of their birth and the remaining 500 are of sickly constitution. Then again tuberculosis is spreading like wild fire due to congestion and mal-nutrition. Take the southern portion of the Bombay Presidency, near the Bombay Deccan. Here you have harrowing pictures of misery and poverty. The tillers of the soil who constitute at least 90 per cent live in miserable mud howels. The foodstuffs which they produce barely suffice for six months in the year. In other words for half the year. They live in state of semi starvation. It is a significant fact that the Presidency has produced the most eminent Indian economists—Dadabhoy, Ranade, Gokhale, Kale, Vakil, K. T. Shah, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dalal Madon—all of these hail from this favoured province. My own province I am sorry to say has scarcely produced any economist of note, unless you include R. C. Dutt. It was my good fortune to enjoy the friendship of Gokhale and he always used to tell me that Indianisation and retrenchment must go hand in hand. Dyarchy has been a heavy drain on the finances of the country. But it has in no way helped us in improving the condition of the masses. If any on earth were to ask me what should be the chief condition antecedent to establishment of real Swaraj I would answer that the first thing would be to constitute a Commission of Indians of eminence who would visit Japan, China, Persia and Angora and Soviet Russia. What is the pay of the naval commanders like Admiral Togo and of the judges and Chief Executive Officers in Japan and other Independent Asiatic nations? It is notorious that the highest pay allowed to an officer in Soviet Russia is Rs. 300 per month. How can all these countries manage to attract the best men. It is unhappy in India alone that the costliest administration in the world has to be maintained by perhaps one of the poorest people on earth.

THE MILITARY MOLOCH.

Even statesmen of the Moderate School like the late Lord Sinha, Sir K. G. Gupta and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer maintain that the creation of a national army should proceed side by side the establishment of Swaraj. A European soldier on an average costs four to five times an Indian soldier. At present Rs. 50 to 60 crores i.e., 45 per cent of the revenues of India is swallowed by the Military moloch. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in "His Awakening of India" somewhere says 5/6th of the military expenditure of India is for imperial purposes, i.e. for the maintenance of Britain's supremacy in Asia and as such it ought to be borne by the British Exchequer. And that it is 'unspeakably mean'—I am quoting from memory almost his exact words—to saddle poor India with such a heavy burden. When we have real Swaraj India must be released from this heavy iniquitous burden. Of course we will gladly bear our due share.

REAL SWARAJ.

When the real Swaraj is set on foot the communal problems will cease to exist automatically, because in the Army and the Navy the Hindu and the Muslim, the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin, the so-called Panchama, the Mahar and the Dhedd will have equal opportunity and work in a spirit of comradeship they will learn to forget all these social inequalities and begin to think that they are Indians first and Hindus, Muslims, Non-Brahmins last. It is the existing regime which accentuates and perpetuates the racial and social distinctions. 'Divide et impera' has been the motto of the Imperialist from the days of the Czars".

Here Dr. Ray cut short his interview as he was in hurry to catch the train for Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

—:o:—

A BOGUS PUBLIC MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was surprised to see in the "Times of India" of 8th March the proceedings of a fictitious conference of Mussalmans of Bombay for the boycott of Congress functions said to be held in the office of Anjuman-i-Bazm-i-Khial. The facts are these that Mr. Anis Ahmed gives to that paper exaggerated reports of meetings from time to time. Last night when Maulana Anis Ahmed approached two gentlemen for getting their services and specially the use of their names I happened to cross his ways and had warned him not to give reports of any bogus public meeting that he was contemplating. To-day's "Times of India", however, shows that he has done so. Certainly, there was no "meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay" but only three or four persons dratted a resolution and sent it to the "Times of India" where, of course, it must have been hailed and it appeared under the caption "Muslim Boycott of Congress Shows." Bazm-i-Khial, in whose "office" the meeting is said to be held is a society of poets which has hired a room for their monthly poetic "Mushaira" and has never interfered in politics. Again Khuddamul Haramain. Bombay was closed long ago and, of course, the Jamiat-ul-Atibba has nothing to do with politics at all. Again Maulana Anis Ahmed is not the Secretary of All-India Muslim Federation (which he repeatedly calls himself). In the said report of the "Times of India" it is sought to be made out that "intensive propaganda for the boycott of Congress meetings and processions was launched". This is absolutely untrue, no propaganda of the kind was launched except that the father, the son, and the ghost have imagined everything. As for the Muslims and the Congress I think no intensive propaganda is required to separate them from the Congress. Mussalmans being politically backward are already aloof from the Congress except those who have the sense of patriotism. Only in the days of Turkish War they had shown their keenness to join Congress but since the close of war they have receded and now only political consciousness can bring them in the fold of Congress. They abstain from Congress not because they dislike any of its programme but because they have not inculcated the spirit of politics.—Yours etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN.
Editor "Ittehad".

SPRING AND TEXTILE MILLS SITUATION

—:o:—

OPERATIVES HOLD OUT

The operatives of the Spring and the Textile mills are still holding out and refuse to go to work until their comrades who were dismissed are reinstated. The strikers held a meeting on Friday morning when their leaders exhorted them not to resume work until those who were dismissed were taken back to work. The workers of the Spring Mill who had struck work recently resamed duties on Friday morning but they too are inclined to strike again work if those of their comrades who are dismissed are not reinstated.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Indian Institute of International Law will begin its activities to-day (Saturday), by a public address on "The Cultural and other value of International Law", at the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Maha Shivratri: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Third Day of Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Parsi Cyclists vs. 3rd Bn., Hyderabad Regiment, 4-15 p.m.—Customs vs. Parsi Sporting Club.

SHIVRATRI.

The Shivrati Mahotsav will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 9 a.m. in the Hall of the Fort Arya Samaja at Bazar Gate Street.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackellar" arrived Suez Homewards, on the evening of the 6th instant.

MAHASHIVRATRI FAIR.

Two squads of Hindu Ambulance First Aid workers have been detailed for duty at Walkeshwar and Ambernath on Mahashivratri day to-day (Saturday), as in previous years.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BOY SCOUT SPORTS.

The annual Boy Scouts Sports will be held to-day (Saturday), at the Grant Medical College Gymkhana, at Charni Road, at 3 p.m., when Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai will preside and give away prizes.

KURLA MUNICIPAL A. V. SCHOOL.

The third annual prize distribution ceremony of Kurla Municipal A. V. School will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Municipal Office compound under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 5th Annual Inter-troop Sports of the Bombay Boy Scouts' Local Association will be held at the Grant Medical College Gymkhana ground, Charni Road, to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister, Bombay Government will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 10th instant.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the tenents of the Foras Road, B. I. T. chawls will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to demonstrate their grievances, on the open ground near the chawls, under the auspices of the above Society. All the tenents are requested to attend.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To inaugurate the Congress programme a public meeting will be held in Shree Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala (west side) on Sunday (the 10th instant), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram and Sjt. Narayandas Bechardas will address the meeting on the Nehru Report and Swarajya struggle.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The "G" Ward Congress Workers and Volunteers are requested to meet at the Congress Office, Kohinoor Ciunea Building, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, on Saturday and Sunday, (the 9th and 10th instant), at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), respectively. On both these days enrolling of Congress Members and hawking of Khaddar will be undertaken.

A meeting of the Workers and Volunteers will be held at the Congress office on Monday, (the 11th instant), at 9 p.m. to meet Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary of the Boycott Committee.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society there will be a discourse on "Life after death" at 51 Gordhandas Building near Majestic Cinema, Girgaon, on Sunday (the 10th instant), at 9 a.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnight class of the Society will be conducted by His Holiness Sri Jinawonsa Swamy Maha Thera of the Mahasangha Raja Sabha, on Sunday (the 10th instant), at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The Subject for the class will be "Mathematical Buddhism and Prosperity of Indians."

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING—3RD DAY

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX."

1st Race—
YUSUF ... 1
MOONSPARK ... 2
AKRAM ... 3

2nd Race—
THE STUDENT PRINCE ... 1
ASAD PASHA ... 2
HARSAK ... 3

3rd Race—
BOHEMIA ... 1
SOME LADY ... 2
PRINCE ARTHUR ... 3

4th Race—
BRIGHT STORY ... 1
GUINEA FLIGHT ... 2

5th Race—
THE GIRL FRIEND ... 1
BUICK ... 2
WHITE GOLD ... 3

6th Race—
CORBYN ... 1
LIPSTOWN ... 2
EASTREEN ESSEX ... 3

7th Race—
TRISTAN ... 1
MILLTOWN ... 2
ALDERGROVE ... 3

8th Race—
HIGHNESS ... 1
HILLS OF ROME ... 2
MAHABLESHWAR ... 3

9th Race—
PRINCE CHARLIE ... 1
FAIRDOSS ... 2
SAIFULZAMAN ... 3

GIVING A LIE DIRECT TO COMMUNALISTS

—:o:—

INTER COMMUNAL DINNER IN BOMBAY

STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD FUNCTION

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood organised an exceedingly pleasant function on Friday evening on the terrace of the Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, when men and women of all communities graced the occasion. It was the annual Inter-Communal Vegetarian Dinner presided over by Doctor G. V. Deshmukh, when Dr. P. C. Ray, Mrs. Deshmukh, Doctors Jivaraj Mehta, George Coelho and Kaikini, Principal Kulkarni and Messrs. Chagla, Brelvi, Kher, Chandavarkar, Vaikunth L. Mehta, R. S. Padbidri and M. H. Vakil were present. The item of the Hat-speeches excited great liveliness and interest and the first and second prizes went to the pair of inseparable prize-winners, both brother and sister, Mr. and Miss Chubb. Then followed the dinner on a sumptuous scale which was characteristic for the warmth and cordiality that prevailed amongst all those who had squatted themselves together without distinction of caste or creed.

Mr. Chagla proposed the toast of Mrs. Deshmuk and Doctor Deshmukh. The Speaker referred to the wonderful solidarity that existed between the various communities and declared that Mahomadans had as much Hindu culture amongst them as Hindus possessed Muslim culture. Doctor Deshmukh reciprocated the fine sentiments expressed by Mr. Chagla and stated that the occasion of this inter communal dinner was proof positive of the artificial communal differences being merely created by interested parties.

It was a brilliant idea of Miss Freny Bhesania to have brought a number of boys and girls of the Walpakady Municipal, Cawenger's Cawls who all squalled them freely amongst the guests round a common inter-communal fare.

The gathering broke late in the night.

ALL-INDIA DAY FOR BLIND.

The All-India Day for the Blind celebrations come off to-day (Saturday) and Wednesday, (20th instant), at 5-30 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall. There will be Variety Concerts in aid of the Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7. Special arrangement is made for ladies who come in time.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS THINKERS.

A preliminary meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference of all Religious Workers and Thinkers will be held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, on Sunday next, at 3-30 p.m. (The time of the meeting was wrongly announced to be 5-30 p.m. in yesterday's issue).

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE BY KARNATAK AMATEURS.

The Karnataka Amateurs, Bombay, will stage "Ramadas" in Kannada on Sunday (the 10th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.)Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, M. L. C., Dy. President of the Bombay Legislative Council, will preside on the occasion.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929.

"Forced Labour", "Indian conditions explained at London Conference"—so run the headlines in the evening gramophone of the "Times of India". But the Reuter's message on which they are based does not say what the "explanation" was. It only announces that "Lord Lytton presided at a meeting of the London League of Nations Union Conference on forced labour."

* * * *

But the message, although silent about what his lordship said in regard to forced labour, is communicative concerning what Lady Chatterjee said regarding the factory system in India.

* * * *

Lady Chatterjee told her audience that "it was even more necessary in India than in England to remove large factories into the country and to house labourers in garden cities."

* * * *

Hasn't the Ma Bap Sarkar already done this on this side of India? It may not be a case of housing labourers in garden cities but a man whose heart bled for Bombay's workers was determined to free Bombay from "disease, death and dirt" and the Development Chawls were built.

* * * *

I don't know that Lady Chatterjee referred to this magnificent effort to house Indian Labour. These horrors in concrete are not patronised willingly by Bombay working classes. But people are so perverse, you know.

* * * *

But the Development Chawls have recently been put to just use. They look like prisons, like a German "Kaserne" and after the recent riots some of them were turned into Temporary Homes for Bombay Goondas.

* * * *

It is evidently a trying job in America to be a famous man and to fall in love. The success in love-making is duly splashed in the American Press and the loving couple have a strenuous time of it if they want to avoid publicity. Lindbergh, the American air-hero, fell in love with "a pretty, intellectual, studious young girl, slender and short and with hair unshingled."

* * * *

She is the daughter of the American Ambassador to Mexico and has accepted him and they are to be married.

* * * *

But "Lindy" has not accepted with relish the invasion of American reporters. They besieged him in his hotel and fusilladed him with questions.

* * * *

It must have been something like this;—"Say, Lindy, gotta hurry, old son. When did Cupid get busy with you?"

"Say, Lindy, give us a story, old man. Where will you be having your honeymoon?"

* * * *

But "Lindy" said to "the gentlemen of the Press" "I wish you would stick to talking business and aviation". "Poor man. They 'were' talking business, their own business.

* * * *

Parliamentary candidate (wishing to make a humorous introduction to his oration).—"Ladies and gentlemen, when asked to make a speech. 'I always say to myself:—'Oh, why was I born?'"

Voice from the back benches:—"It can't be helped now, Governor."

SWARAJ PROCESSION IN BHULESHWAR

—:o:—

CONGRESS COMMITTEE INAUGURATE PROPAGANDA

The Secretary of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee writes:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, it was resolved to carry on an intensive propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth. The campaign will be inaugurated by a big procession, which will pass through every nook and corner of the Bhuleshwar ward, asking people, to boycott foreign cloth, to wear Khaddar and to become Congress members. The procession will start at 8 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday) from the Committee's office. (opp. Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road).

We earnestly appeal to the various volunteer organisations working in this ward, as well as the public to make this procession a complete success. We request them to join the procession in large numbers.

ID PAYERS

Hakim Abu Usuf Asfahani writes:—

The Id Prayers for the Idul-Fitra (Ramzan-Id) will be held as usual on the Esplanade Maidan, Cruikshank Road, Bombay on Wednesday the 13th instant if the new moon is visible on Tuesday, otherwise on Thursday the 14th instant at 8 a.m. (Standard Time) when it is expected that Mahomedans will congregate in large numbers according to the texts of Islam and looking to the present crisis through which they are passing. It is further expected that the Muslim elite of Bombay and the Mussalmans in general will assemble at the Maidan to exchange Id greetings with each other and thus strengthen the bond of unity among them. The 'aim' of Id's gathering according to the Holy Shariat, is to remove mutual differences of the Mussalmans and to increase the sentiments of unity and brotherhood.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) to protest against the proposed enhancement of School and College fees, at the Students Brotherhood Hall at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside and Dr. Deshmukh, Principal Kulkarni, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Swaminarayan M. C. Chagla, Mr. Moherally, Mr. Bhat and others will speak on the occasion.

YOUTH LEAGUE'S CALL FOR BOYCOTT VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers who wish to join the Youth League in its work with regard to Hawking of Khaddar and other swadeshi articles in order to effectively Boycott the foreign cloth and British Goods are requested to attend at the Gowalia Tank at 7 a.m. on Sundays or any other week-days at the Youth League Headquarters, Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 8.
Previous Closing Rate	20.76
To-day's Opening Rate	20.24
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	21.39
Difference	+.23
Broach Expectations Rs.	374 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	March 8.
Previous Closing Rate	10.87
To-day's Opening Rate	10.88
Difference	+ 61
To-day's Closing Rate	10.89
Difference	+.62

NEW YORK

New York, March 8.

Stimulating advices from Liverpool helped the New York market to open at a rise of 8 points. There was absence of speculative buying and prices ruled easy and were quoted only 1 point up on profit taking influenced by favourable weather report. The market closed 23 points higher.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, March 8.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened 1 point higher and improved further 3 points on trade buying Spot Cotton prices ruled firm and closed at a rise of 18 points to 11.12 Egyptian closed unchanged at 18.53. At the advance there was less demand and weather math being favourable there was profit taking and the market closed at a rise of 2 points.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, March 8.
Silver Ready	26 0 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, March 8.
1st Settlement	59 0 0
2nd Settlement	59 2 0
3rd Settlement	59 5 0

TAMIL ARYA KUMARA SABHA.

The Sabha will perform a Brihath Yagna in commemoration of Dayananda's day of Illumination to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at 31, Visrani Building, Old Government House Road, Parel, when Omkara Sachidhananda Swamiji, Mr. Mendon and others will speak, and the members of the above Sabha will be "At-home" to meet all the Tamil young men of Bombay on the same evening.

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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929.

SELF-STULTIFICATION.

The Bombay Government have scored for the time being a technical victory in throwing out Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's cut motion, made as a protest against the Government allowing one of their officers to contribute to the "Times of India" the notorious articles published under the caption, "Through Indian Eyes". But it is a victory on which the best friends of the Government will not congratulate them. It is ill-gotten with the votes of officials and other nominees of the Government, and it has sadly compromised the reputation of the Government. It is admitted by Government that the articles in question were contributed by Mr. Sanjana, Assistant Oriental Translator. The technical issue then is whether the articles constitute a breach of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. One of the relevent rules, quoted by Mr. Hotson, runs thus: "A Government servant may not, unless generally or specifically empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other Departments or to non-official persons or to the Press any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise". There are several other rules preventing Government servants from taking part in any kind of political propaganda or any activity likely to embarrass Government. These and similar rules have been enforced in the past with vindictive severity against Government servants and even against Government pensioners, when their activities—sometimes those of their relatives—were unpalatable to Government. We think with the majority of the elected members of the Council, that Government by allowing Mr. Sanjana to write for the Press articles calculated to inflame communal feelings, have themselves violated the letter as well as the spirit of their own disciplinary rules. We can easily sympathise with Mr. Sanjana himself, who may have been grievously misled. But in defending him or rather the Government, Mr. Hotson has little realised the implications of his defence. He has practically admitted that Government allow and even approve of the propaganda carried on by, or perhaps through, Mr. Sanjana. For aught we know, Mr. Sanjana may be the natural, though unwilling, successor of Miss Mayo.

Leaving aside the personal question, the vital issues are whether or not the articles in question are calculated to inflame communal feeling and whether it is fair or honourable for Government to encourage the publication of such articles, even if the publication is technically within the Government Servant's Conduct Rules. The articles are, as we have said before, stinking stuff, unworthy of any decent paper. Leading Councillors, Hindu and Muslim, including one who, with a brazen-faedness characteristic of supporters of Government, finally voted with Government, condemned the articles as being a virulent communal poison. We can quite understand Mr. Hotson praising them. He looks at them from his own point of view. His defence that the articles are merely collections of extracts from the vernacular Press is no defence at all. The original articles from which the extracts are taken may be bad themselves. That is no justification for Government encouraging one of their servants to put together the worst portions from the articles, suppressing the best, and giving an utterly distorted picture of communal activities. It is an old disreputable trick, made fashionable in some quarters by Miss Mayo. It is also no defence to say that the articles in the "Times of India" are not read by the masses. The articles are capable of misleading many gullible educated men who might not make sufficient allowances for the paper in which they appear. If similar articles were written by a Government servant against Government policy, he would be at once sacked and the offending paper would be hauled up for sedition. But these articles are different and Mr. Hotson praises them. By his line of defence he has done a grievous disservice to the Government. People will have better reason now to believe what sort of propaganda Government would not permit even pensioners to carry on and what propaganda they would encourage the most responsible officers to indulge in. There was a titter in the Council when Mr. Hotson remarked that Government had never adopted in the country the policy of "divide and rule". But we cannot say how many Councillors recalled to their mind the advice of an old Governor of Bombay who wrote in a minute: "Divide et impera was the old Roman motto, and it should be ours".

—:o:—

CO-OPERATORS IN CONFERENCE.

In opening the proceedings of the sixteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference held in this City last week-end Sir Frederick Sykes quoted the observation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India that the greatest hope of the rural massess of escape from their crushing burden of debt rested in the co-operative movement. The theoretical basis of this assumption is appreciated by Indian economists of the new generation, but, as Professor V. G Kale pointed out at the Conference, the practical achievements of co-operative credit in rulal areas are still questioned by several of them. The Conference itself appeared to share these misgivings, for among the resolutions it adopted, the most important was the one urging Government to undertake an inquiry into the effect of the co-operative movement in reducing the burden of agricultural debt. This resolution need not be interpreted as indicating any loss of faith, because even the Royal Commission, staunch upholders of Co-operation as they were, recommende that inquiries into the working and progress of the co-operative movement in various provinces should be made. The Conference was, however, well-advised in preferring an inquiry specifically into the influence of co-operative credit on the problem of debt to the holding of a general inquiry which might ignore the economic aspect of the problem—as similar inquiries in other provinces have done—and direct its attention mainly to problems of administration.

One of these problems of administration engaged the attention of the Conference itself and aroused heated discussions which indicated the concern with which the interests of co-operative organizations in rural areas were being safeguarded by their representatives to the Conference. Although Mr. Bhide, the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies, would not admit that he could have been influenced by the vigorous official "co-operative thought" of the Punjab, one cannot help feeling that his proposal to create a Central Council for the administration of a provincial fund for supervision work is inspired in a sense by the system prevailing in the Punjab and now copied in several other provinces. Whatever may be the advantages of such organization, its establishment involves the flouting of the cardinal principle of co-operative administration that the more supervision and control are decentralized the healthier is the general tone of the movement. The Conference did well to express its emphatic dissent from the proposal to provincialise the personnel, the finances and the control of the organisation for supervision. Instead, it approved of the setting up of a similar machinery in each district, but when the details of the scheme are settled, the Provincial Co-operative Institute will, it is hoped, ensure that the control by co-operators in the district will not be replaced by that of the Co-operative Department.

The only other problem of note that engaged the attention of the Conference was the development of co-operative marketing, a sphere of effort in which Bombay may pride itself upon being the pioneer. We have a number of organizations for the sale of cotton functioning admirably in the Karnatak, in Gujarat and now in Khandesh, but it is necessary to link them up and give them access to the central market in Bombay. As Dr. P. C. Roy mentioned in his presidential address, the success that has so far attended the recent attempts at organizing the co-operative marketing of jute in Bengal are due to the existence of a strong central institute in Calcutta, and before the proposed federation is started in Bombay Co-operators will do well to study the constitution and methods of working of the central wholesale society in Bengal. The marketing of important money crops other than cotton presents another important problem to the solution of which the appointment of a marketing officer, as recommended by the Conference, can hardly contribute very much. If Government have the funds to spare for such an appointment—which is extremely doubtful—the money can more profitably be employed in granting subsidies to nascent marketing and supply organizations to enable them to meet their initial expenditure for propaganda and organization and to provide a well-equipped establishment from the outset. However so obsessed are co-operators with the importance and utility of officers and official investigations that it is to these rather than to their own well-planned and well-organized efforts that co-operative conferences are too apt to look up for a solution of co-operative problems.

ONE-THIRD MUSLIM REPRESENTATION ON THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

STRENGTHEN Mr. JINNAH'S HANDS

(BY P. R. LELE.)

It is a happy augury that the All India Muslim League will be able to mobilise under it much larger Muslim forces than it was at Calcutta. The adjourned session of the League is announced to be held a few weeks hence and this announcement brings to the forefront the question of Muslim representation on the Central Legislature for urgent consideration by the foremost leaders of the country.

DEMAND OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

I have said it again and again that Mr. Jinnah deserves the greatest credit for formulating what are known as the Delhi proposals, which, for the first time, expressed Muslim willingness to give up separate electorates and to undo the historical Lucknow Pact. Last Christmas Mr. Jinnah—as Muslim League delegate to the All-Parties' Convention—presented certain demands on behalf of that body. One of those was at once accepted others being rejected. Among the rejected there was one which ought to have been accepted, viz., the demand for the reservation of one-third seats in the Central Legislature.

A CONSEQUENTIAL RELIEF.

The Nehru Report has not made short work of communalism. When I say this I do not mean any disrespect to its authors. They were not writing on a 'tabula rasa' and could do but their best. They have had to recognise communalism to some extent. Having done that it ought not to find any difficulty in accepting some consequential demands. If reservation on population basis is conceded to Muslims in those provinces wherein they are in a minority, no question of principle need be raised against the demand for one-third Muslim representatives in the Central Legislature. We have to bear in mind that this demand is not a new one. It was a vital point in the two year old Delhi proposals.

STRAINING AT A GNAT.

Those of the Hindu leaders who are opposing this demand are straining at a gnat after swallowing a camel. They ought well to consider the appeal of Mr. Jinnah: "Do you want Mr. Jinnah or do you want the Muslim community?" Something must be done to strengthen Mr. Jinnah's hands, who has ever since 1908 and especially since 1915 led the Musalmans of India on the path of patriotism and loyalty to the nation. He has faced unpopularity in his community, following the great example of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Dr. Moonje and others who are at present leading and representing the Hindu Mahasabha, (which body can lay no claim to represent all Hindus), owe special obligation to Mr. Jinnah. Let them remember the personal relations of Lokamanya Tilak with Mr. Jinnah. Let them further recall the fact that the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress in 1915 which enables the Nationalists headed by Lokamanya to re-enter the Congress was sponsored by Mr. Jinnah. Within a country gratitude may find a place even in politics.

FAMOUS SPEECH OF LOKAMANYA.

Again these Hindu Mahasabha leaders, (I am sorry to find Dr. Moonje among them because I have really great regard for his nationalism, look upon him as Lokamanya's successor), ought to remember that every change has to be paid for. The separate electorates for Muslims were acceded to both by the late Mr. Gokhale and by the late Loamanya. Let them further recollect the famous speech made by Lokamanya in commendation of the "Lucknow Pact". With an inspired voice he told the

Continued on Page 11).

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(BY SCRUTATOR.)

"The Empire Review," which claims to survey the "interests" of the British Empire from "China to Peru," devotes more than ordinary attention to its "interests" in British India. It is overburdened with anxiety to save the Empire from wrack and ruin and it sounds a grim note of warning to the upholders of the Empire against the disruptive tendencies that are vigorously at work. This full-fledged Tory journal must at least be credited with uttering plain and simple facts regarding the Indian situation, (especially regarding our stiffened attitude towards the Simon Seven) which stands in fine contrast to the multitude of lies manufactured by pro-Simonites to proclaim to the world that India has, after all, co-operated with the Simon Commission.

MORE ADMISSIONS.

"The Empire Review," which in its last number frankly admitted the strength of the boycott feeling and even went to the length of stating that this would be the start for a general uprising in India as was the case with the aftermath of the Bengal Partition, has something more to say in its latest issue. It begins by warning its English readers not to be misled by the rosy news of the welcome got up by pro-Simonites and adds:—"Such news regarding the Simon Commission as finds its way into the English papers is not very satisfactory. There is reason to believe that *the hostility displayed towards the Commission by the Extreme Nationalist Party is strengthening rather than diminishing*; and advices received from India suggest that certain sections of the Indian community who would have liked to submit their point of view to Sir John Simon and his colleagues have been dissuaded from doing so by pressure of various kinds. It is common knowledge that Sir John Simon and his colleagues, who have the support of all three political parties in England, *have from the beginning of their tour been received as enemies, rather than as friends* by that very section of Indian opinion which since 1919 has been most clamant for a revision of the Reform Constitution."

GOVT. OF INDIA HUMILIATED.

"The Empire Review," mournfully concludes by tendering its heart-felt sympathies to the Government of India and states that it would be idle to pretend that the condition in which the Commission has worked has been from any point of view satisfactory. It seems probable that the major portion of the year 1929, from the Nationalist point of view, will be occupied in preparations for the intensive campaign of passive resistance, boycott of British goods, and non-payment of taxes, which is foreshadowed for 1930. Our administrators in India are likely to pass through a difficult period; and their difficulties will not be eased by the reflection that a little more firmness and a great deal more tact in the highest quarters *might, on many occasions, have saved the Government of India from humiliation.*"

The Conservative Editor of the Tory journal has already divined the future. How well these protagonists of the Empire are able to foresee the coming of the storm and their solicitude for their "administrators in India" who are "likely to pass through a difficult period", is remarkable! The storm has already burst in Mahatmaji's arrest and has marked the beginning of "the difficult period". We have yet to see whether at the end of our period of action "the great deal of tact in the highest quarters" (which "The Empire Review" has accused the British Government to be lacking in), will save it from another "occasion ..... 'of humiliation." Mahatmaji's arrest has made it clear that evidently they prefer the galling cups of "humiliation" to using "a great deal of tact" beforehand.

MISS MAYO AGAIN.

The old Dame is once more at her game. Reuter has not been kind enough to probe into the nefarious activities of the "Gutter Inspectress." The Free Press has telegraphed to us the news of the new nightmare that Katherin Mayo will create in the shape of another book entitled "The Slaves of Gods," as fit food for the consumption of the Simon Commissioners who are soon to return and produce their mountain. Lord Irwin has banned the entry of an Englishman's book called "Shiva or The Future of India", in which some unpleasant things must have been stated against the British.

But people in India should never forget what Lord Buckmaster an ex-Lord Chancellor of England uttered on the floor of the House of Lords the other day when he moved his bill for invalidating early marriages between English boys and girls. He plainly said that when "last year English public opinion was shocked by the perusal of a book on India, it was amazing that identical conditions, pictured in that book should exist in England." This much is enough to the Simon Seven and the galaxy of British parliamentarians when they deliberate upon the next dole of freedom to be given to India. Let them first remove the beam in their own eyes and the mote in the eyes of others will no more be visible.

Notes of the Day.

More Behind it.

Replying to a series of questions about the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Crerar said that he had placed the Assembly in full possession of the facts with which he was acquainted. If the statement was accurate, he was very inadequately informed and Earl Winterton, of course is, as usual, well-informed, being quite sure that Mahatma Gandhi has not even been arrested. It is remarkable that "neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State had issued any orders and that "no communication had passed between the local (Bengal) Government and the Government of India before these events.". Is it tacitly or otherwise understood that each local Government should have a "carte blanche" to deal with the situation as it thinks best? It seems so. For when Mr. Crerar was asked if the Government of India could persuade the Bengal Government to withdraw the prosecution, Mr. Crerar made the most illogical reply that he could say or do nothing more as the case was "sub-judice". But it is only when a case is "sub-judice" that the question of withdrawal of prosecution arises. Mr. Crerar is either too reticent or indifferent about the consequences that must follow if the Government of India abdicate their responsibility of supervision. However it is gratifying to note that the boycott campaign in Calcutta is being carried on with renewed vigour since the arrest of Mahatmaji.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

Politics in Mexico seem destined to be conducted with a lively exchange of pistol shots but the success of the Federal troops in the number of skirmishes they have had with the revolutionaries is an augury that the new President will be able to establish order with a firm hand. The discontent which broke out into violence and bloodshed in Vera Cruz and collapsed and the still persisting rebellious mood of a section of the populace in Northern Mexico can be traced to religious fanaticism which was exasperated sorely in the Calles' regime by the equally fanatical measures to stamp it out. But as the American Government has wisely put an embargo upon shipment of Arms and ammunition to Mexico, the rebellion is sure to die out soon.

Swadeshi Salt.

It is a sound policy for every country to make itself self-reliant in the production of necessaries of life. But it is one of the many ironies of India that even in the production of salt, one of the first necessaries of life, she is not now self-supporting, though she was before the advent of British rule. It was as a protest against this position and against Government's decision not to refer the question of salt manufacture to the Tariff Board that Mr. Kelkar moved a cut of Rs. 100 under Salt in the discussion of the Budget demands. Mr. Kelkar and several others made out that Government had crippled the indigenous salt industry in the interests of England and Mr. Tok Kyi (Burma) pointed out that by imposing a duty of 50 per cent. on the manufacture of salt in Burma they had killed that industry. Resentment against this policy was so strong in the Assembly that, in spite of official assurance that Government would reconsider the question of referring the matter to the Tariff Board, Mr. Kelkar's motion was carried by a decisive majority of 61 against 43 votes. Whether or not Government give any protection to salt, Indians who have acquired a taste for Liverpool salt must learn to forego the foreign luxury.

Admirable Enterprere.

"The Japan Times' Enthronement Number," a special issue published in commemoration of "the Imperial Enthronement of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor the 124th Ruler of the Japanese Empire", is a remarkable production. "The Japan Times and Mail" has successfully managed to bring together within the compass of 250 pages, replete with illustrations, a variety of articles by writers of note which give an excellent survey of the industrial, political and social advancement of Japan. The numerous messages of congratulations received by the journal from abroad also provide interesting reading as indicative of the appreciation of Japanese progress by foreigners. The articles relating to Indo-Japanese trade and Indians in Japan will be read with great interest in this country.

From Words To Fists.

It is news indeed that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is to engage in a wrestling contest with Lala Duni-chand and that Dr. Kitchlew is to follow suit. But one must remember that things are changing pretty fast even in India. It is a good change from words duels to a wrestling bout, though in the latter the Pandit cannot be quite so long as in his disquisitions. Seriously, the proposed contests are an excellent idea that deserves to catch on. And the Congress programme of reserving one Sunday in the month for feats of strength will be doubly popular if our leaders could be persuaded to show that they have as good fists as lungs. Among the best fighters in the Bombay Council are Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan. Will the Bombay Youth League work up the idea?

MAHATMA REACHES RANGOON

Accorded Unprecedented Welcome

—:o:—

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING AT WHARF

RANGOON, March 8.

Mr. Gandhi and party arrived by the s. s. Aronda this morning and were met on board the steamer in the midstream by Mr. M. M. Rafi, President of the Rangoon Corporation, Mr. U. Chit Hlaing, leader of the G. C. B. A. and the President of the Reception Committee, Raja Reddiar, Dr. P. U. Mehta, and others. After the disembarkation at Sparks Street Wharf where a very large and a representative gathering was present. Mr. Gandhi who was garlanded was taken in a procession along crowded streets to Dr. Mehta's residence where he will stay. During the day Mr. Gandhi will be engaged in conversation with the executive of the Reception Committee and the leaders of public opinion here.—A. P.

UNPRECEDENTED WELCOME

RANGOON, Mar. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrived in Rangoon this morning by the S.S. "Aronda" from Calcutta was accorded a most unprecedented welcome. A party consisting of Dr. P. J. Mehta, M.M. Rafi, Lord Mayor of Rangoon, U. Chit Hlaing, Members of the reception committee and others went on board the steamer in a launch and met Mahatmajee who was travelling on deck and who sat on his bed engaged in writing with a bundle of papers near him.

RECEPTION.

Unprecedentedly large crowds gathered at wharf who burst out into cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki-Jai. As soon as they caught a glimpse of him" Mahatmajee was brought ashore and conducted into the port health station, where large crowds had assembled and a reception was held.

Mahatmaji was profusely garlanded by several people amid loud cries of "Mahatmaji Ki-Jai" Mahatmaji was then seated in a car which could not move for few minutes owing to the density of the crowd. Huge crowds followed Mahatmajee and cries of "Gandhi-Ki-Jai" rent the air all along the route which had to be changed owing to the density of the crowds and Mahatmaji drove direct to Dr. A. J. Mehta's House in Pagoda Road, whose guest he will be during his stay in Rangoon.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

This evening the civic address on behalf of the Corporation of Rangoon will be presented to Mahatmajee at Pytshe Square and later he will address a public meeting at Baghia Pongyi Kyaung Kemmendine.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO RANGOON

—:o:—

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION IN MOGUL STREET

RANGOON, March, 7.

The remarkable evidence of Burma's traditional hospitality is contained in Police Commissioner's circular towards facilitating the princely receptions that await Mahatma Gandhi on this arrival tomorrow.

There may be a demonstration in Mogul Street where garlands will be presented. The Police are to be instructed not to interfere with the procession and if there are any unruly elements they are to request the organiser of the procession to deal with them. There will be a public meeting in Fytche Square at 5 p.m. The Superintendent of Police East, will please arrange to park cars round gardens. Inspector of Police Mogul Guard will supply 6 European Sergeants for the purpose.

The Police Commissioner in course of his reply to Mr. Madanjit's letter stated. I have no intention of restricting you movements, but would like to know what you propose doing and the kinds of conveyance you intend using to enable me to make adequate traffic arrangements.

Mr. Madanjit, replying, said: My committee desires me to say that, as far as they understand, the Mahatma Gandhi reception Committee has not yet decided to organise any procession. But I understand Mahatma Gandhi will be received in shed No. 1 Port health station and after preliminaries, he will start in motor car via, Phayre street embankment and go through Phayre Street, Merchant Street, Mogul Street, Montgomery Street, thence through the Pagoda Road to Dr. Mehta's residence. My committee thank you and hope that you will make the best possible arrangements throughout the route.—Free Press.

MAHATMA HITS OUT WINTERTON

—:o:—

Noble Earl's Colossal Ignorance About Indian Affairs Exposed

ATTEMPTS TO "ASSURE" COMMONS THAT GANDHIJI IS NOT ARRESTED!

RANGOON, Mar. 8.

In an exclusive interview to the Free Press Mahatma Gandhi referring to Earl Winterton's statement said:—"As usual Earl Winterton has lived up to his reputation of being ignorant of the situation and facts he ought to know. For instance every one here has said that I was arrested. Though the arrest was a gentlemanly affair, it is no doubt true it was an arrest under the law, or elsewhy should there be a personal bond given for my appearance on the 26th instant.

MORE IGNORANCE.

Still grosser ignorance is betrayed by Earl Winterton's statement that the Government of Bengal had intimated that lighting of bonfire to burn foreign cloths was illegal. Goverment of Bengal has intimated no such thing. It is intimated through the Commissioner of Police that burning of straw and the like is prohibited without previous sanction in or near a public street or thoroughfare and this has reference only to cities. The Erl should know that burning at private places is still going on and will continue if people have the grit. Truly, it is untrue to say that persistence led to a 'melee'. In spite of my questioning the legality of the notice and instead of therefore testing this illegality in a Court of Law the Police proceeded in their outrageous conduct in seeking to put out fire even though there was no imminent danger to person or property.

Information in my possession goes to show that figures of injuries to the Police are exaggerated and there is wilful suppression of the fact that many members of the public were injured by unnecessary lathi display of the Police.

ANOTHER MISSTATEMENT.

The last misstatement made by the noble Earl is that I had agreed to the condition that there would be no similar bonfire in Calcutta. The truth is that I have agreed that there should be no similar bonfire in Calcutta in public squares and therefore also public streets. Bonfires continue in private places. Whether the high-handed action of the Police authorities had created a new political situation or not it is too early to say.—Free Press.

MAHATMA NOT ARRESTED

—:o:—

EARL WINTERTON'S ANSWER TO COMRADE "SAK"

LONDON, Mar. 7.

All attempts to raise the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in the House of Commons have so far proved a failure. An emergency interpellation which Mr. Saklatvalla proposed to put, was not admitted by the Speaker of the House on Wednesday. Providing against the plea of want of notice, Mr. Saklatvala has sent an interpellation to the Under-Secretary of State for India praying the Speaker may admit the same. The Speaker however, answered the question was not raised in the House. Earl Winterton, for his part, explained that he was willing to answer if the question were raised in the House and if it were admitted before question time on Wednesday, which the Speaker has refused.

Mr. Saklatvala pointed out that Mr. Wellock had put down the question for Thursday and Mr. Pilcher for Monday.

MAHATMA NOT ARRESTED!

The question time to-day passed without Mr. Wellock coming in and a written answer was handed which stated that Mr. Gandhi had not been arrested; the Bengal Government had notified to the Secretary of the Bengal Congress Committee that lighting bonfire will be contravening provisions of the Police Act; at the meeting M. Gandhi, however, stated that he was advised that the notice had no legal effect and took a personal responsibility for kindling the bonfire; his persistence in his interpretation of a particular section of Law finally led to a 'melee' in which 2 inspectors, 3 sergeants and 17 others received more or less serious injuries; so far 26 others had also been arrested; M. Gandhi left the meeting soon afterwards and was

(Continued on next page.)

WOMEN LABOUR IN MINES

—:o:—

Prohibition of Underground Employment

VICEROY'S NEW REGULATIONS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

An Official Communique announces:—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, the Governor-General-in-Council has made regulations for prohibiting the employment of women underground in the mines. These regulations do not extend to the coal quarries or open workings.

The Railway Board have decided that the employment of women in certain forms of work in the open workings in Railway colliers should also be put a stop to, and are issuing orders to this effect. These orders will result in a gradual elimination of the employment of women as coal getters or as earth workers, at depths of more than 60 feet.—Free Press.

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIA

—:o:—

LADY CHATTERJEE ON HOUSING PROBLEM

LONDON, March 7.

Lord Lytton presided at meeting of London League of Nations Union Conference on forced labour. Among the speakers was Lady Chatterjee who said that the growth of industry in India had been so rapid that it was difficult to adopt the factory system to a country where agriculture was the ministry. It was even more necessary in India than in England to remove large factories into the country and to house labourers in garden cities.—Reuter.

LABOUR COMMISSION

—:o:—

MR. KABIRUDDIN AHMED TO A MEMBER?

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

To-day's lobby conversations indicate that Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, M. L.A., President of the Seamen's Union Calcutta, is likely to be appointed a member of the Labour Commission.—A. P.

INCREASED PRICE OF PETROL

—:o:—

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY IN COMMONS

LONDN, March 7.

Mr. Baldwin replying to a number of question in the House of Commons said that Government intended to invite oil companies concerned to submit a statement explaining the reasons for the recent increase in price of petrol. He emphasised that Government by this action were not by any means prejudicing the question of justification of increase. He added that he was not aware of the formation of a merger for marketing between Anglo-Persian and other oil companies. He said that the question of selling prices was an ordinary commercial activity.—Reuter.

DISPUTE OVER WORSHIP OF "SHRI-ANTARIKSHA"

—:o:—

NINETEEN-YEAR OLD SUIT BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, March 7.

Two models of a stone idol in a Jain temple, one draped and the other undraped, were displayed before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council who began the hearing of an appeal from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces to decide whether an idol should be draped. Litigation opened nineteen years ago out of a caste dispute between the Shwetambari and Digambari sects of the Jain community with reference to the worship of the idol "Shriantariksha Parasnathji" in a Jain temple at Shirpur, the main point being whether the idol should be plastered showing it as wearing a waistband and waist tie. The District Judge held that Shwetambaris were entitled to plaster an idol but were not entitled to the exclusive management of the temple. The Judicial Commissioners on appeal, conceded to the Shwetambaris both the points. The present appellants, thirteen Digambaris, contend that the idol should be worshipped undraped. The Respondents, four Shwetambaris, allege that seven Rigambaris chiselled and scraped out the configuration of waistband and waisttie. They claim Rs. 15,000 and an injunction preventing Digambaris from obstructing Shwetambaris in restoring the idol.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S AIR ESTIMATES

—:o:—

Four Prominent Features

LONDON-INDIA AIR SERVICE

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons introducing the Air Estimates, Sir Samuel Hoare remarked that Great Britain would welcome a reduction of air forces provided it was general and did not leave Britain and the Empire in a position of vulnerable inferiority. He declared that four prominent features of the estimates were, first, the addition of seven squadrons bringing the total to 82 squadrons, second, a notable development in Imperial Air communications. He said that a regular air service to India would begin a few weeks hence. He noped that in the next few months arrangements would be completed in connection with the other great trunk line of the Empire, namely, London to Cape. The third prominent feature was a definite provision for a further advance in the technical development so that the whole force would be equipped with a new type of engines and machines in the course of a year, except four squadrons in India which were due for re-armament in 1930, and the fourth proposal contained the civil aviation vote for stimulating air sense in the nation by means of a grant to national flying services company.

LONDON-INDIA AIR SERVICE.

Referring to the London and India Air Service he said that during the past six years he had made the Indian route the central object of the civil aviation programme; but he did not suppose that any similar project had ever encountered so many obstacles. He urged members of the House of Commons to make a trial of the new route and "suggest to anyone who wants a complete change before the general election to take an air passage to India during the Easter recess and return by air and be back in Parliament within a fortnight."—Reuter.

MR. SAMBAMURTI SENT TO JAIL

—:o:—

REFUSAL TO EXECUTE BOND FOR "GOOD BEHAVIOUR"

MASULIPATAM, March 8

The District Magistrate, Mr. Krishna has to-day passed orders under Section 108, requiring Sjt. B. Sambamurti to execute a bond for good behaviour for one year with two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each, as the Magistrate considered that Mr. Sambamurti by his speeches attempted to intentionally desseminate seditious matter punishable under Section 124-A, I. P. C.

Mr. Sambamurti having refused to execute security bond, he is sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one year in the Rajahmundry Central Jail.—Free Press.

GENERAL LOPEZ SHOT AS REBEL

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Mexico City.—General Jesus Lopez, ex-Chief of Mexico City Military Police, was shot as a rebel in the national Palace yard at dawn.—Reuer.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

—:o:—

M. C. C. KNOCK UP 240 FOR 4 WICKETS

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Melbourne.—The fifth test match score is as under:—

The M.C.C. 51 for nil.—Reuter.

(Later).—At the close of the day's play in the Fifth Test Match, the M.C.C. had made 240 for the loss of four wickets.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CLERK'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

—:o:—

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of Sardar Babu Singh clerk of the Punjab Congress Committee, who was arrested by the police on February 14th and is said to have been released from police custody. Subsequently suspicion deepens on account of the fact that in spite of the challenge to the police authorities by the Congress Secretary demanding information about Babu Singh nothing so far been vouchsafed by them.

POLICE SUSPECTED OF FOUL PLAY.

Dr. Mohd. Alam has to-day addressed the Inspector-General of Police intimating that in the event of failure of the police to satisfy Babu Singh's father about the safety of his son, he was going to petition the High Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus for his production. Babu Singh's father believes, continues the letter to the Inspector-General that his son has either been killed or most severely injured by beating at the hands of the police.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN CROSSES BRITISH TERRITORY

Pledges Support to Amanullah

—:o:—

NO BETTER CLAIMANT TO THRONE

M. Abul Kalam on Maulanas' Reactionary Role

PESHAWAR, March 8

General Nadir Khan has crossed the British territory and is now in Afghan territory.—Free Press.

NO BETTER ASPIRANT TO AFGHAN THRONE

NADIR KHAN VOTING FOR AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, Mar. 7.

Before General Nadir Khan left Peshawar for Afghanistan he in the course of a statement expressed full confidence that Amanullah Khan would be selected King if a suitable conference was held for that purpose. He declared that he would personally vote for Amanullah as the General saw no better aspirant to the Throne.

It is understood that the General and his brothers have taken with them leaflets printed in Persian disowning the least desire to claim the Throne of Afghanistan either for themselves or for any of their kith and kin. They will broadcast these in Afghanistan.

Ali Ahmed Jan is still at Peshawar and it is believed that he is waiting for instructions from Kandahar.—A. P.

FINANCIAL AID TO AMANULLAH

—:o:—

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD DISCUSSES QUESTION

PESHAWAR, March 8.

(Censored.)

Last night at the residence of Mr. Abdul Ghani Sawal, a rich merchant of Peshawar, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, met and exchanged views with about 50 people including, the Hindu and Moslem intelligentsia of Peshawar, on the subject of the present situation in Afghanistan and the necessity of giving financial aid to King Amanullah from a religious point of view

LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left to-day for Calcutta by the Frontier Mail train and was seen off by a distinguished gathering. He intends to break his journey at Delhi for a few hours and will then proceed to Calcutta where he hopes to reach in time to participate in the Id celebrations.—Free Press.

BUCK UP AMANULLAH

—:o:—

MAULANA ABUL KALAM'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

PESHAWAR, March 8.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left this morning by Frontier Mail for Delhi "en route" to Calcutta and he was given a hearty send off at the railway station by a large number of Khilafat and Congress workers at Peshawar and Kohat.

The Maulana in the course of the statement given to a representative of the Associated Press said:—"The unrest and disturbances in Afghanistan had appeared in the name of religion and Islam, so it was quite possible that public opinion in this country might have been affected by this ostensible expression of causes leading to this unrest. But the fact that it had not been so affected is a matter for consideration and gratification. On the contrary from every nook and corner of the country voices are raised in favour of Amanullah Khan.

"In my opinion the greatest service that India can render to Afghanistan at this juncture is to maintain this public opinion with perfect firmness. I understand from reliable sources that those in power and authority at present in Afghanistan finding out that Indian public opinion is against them have commenced preparations to start regular propaganda work against Amanullah Khan in India but I hope that Indian public opinion has been roused to such a degree that efforts of this sort can be of little avail."—A. P.

ABUL KALAM AZAD'S WARNING TO MAD MULLAHS

—:o:—

THEIR REACTIONARY ROLE RECALLED

PESHAWAR, March 7.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here this morning unexpectedly. As soon as the news reached Congress and Khilafat workers, arrangements for public meetings were made.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

In the course of a speech he emphasised that the Mullahs of Afghanistan were poor in their religious knowledge and had played the same role as they did in 1842. He further warned the Indian public not to be affected unnecessarily by differences among Afghan politicians who wanted to serve their country according to their own light. They should rather be given an opportunity to work their own country's destiny. He concluded by referring to the Indian situation and impressing upon the audience the necessity for not being disheartened by differences among leaders who too were men and were working for their country's cause earnestly.—A. P.

EXTENSIVE PROPAGANDA FOR AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, March 7.

To-day's arrivals from Jalabaoad include Dr. Abdul Majid of Wazirabad who had been in Afghanistan for six years. He states that Jalabad has been utterly devastated and there are only five or six houses which escaped burning, but they too are unoccupied. The Shinwaries declared before looting the city that they wanted to loot the magazine alone and would not molest the citizens. The people did not, therefore, interfere with them but they were quite surprised when laskars of Shinwaries entered houses by jumping over the city walls and took the people unawares. When the Magazine was being looted, some citizens also joined them. The devastation was so keen that the corpses of those killed were not removed but were buried in the debris.

PROPAGANDA FOR AMANULLAH.

The people are preparing according to the doctor for reading Amanullah Khan's khutba, after Jumma prayers. He further asserts that the news of Nadir Khan's arrival reached there only yesterday and the people are anxiously waiting for his return home. Nadir Khan is no doubt, liked better than Amanullah Khan. The Doctor further states that the Malik Hasan Khan of Garab Mohommad village in Afghanistan situated twenty miles north of Thakka is carrying on an extensive propaganda in favour of Amanullah Khan after having been to Kandahar. He is also arranging to erect an aerodrome at the place and is telling the people that Amanullah Khan's aeroplanes will reach there on the ninth day from Id.—A. P.

LOYALISTS OCCUPY VERA CRUZ

—:o:—

INSURGENTS CLAIM CAPTURE OF STATE OF SINALOA

LONDON, Mar. 7.

New York.—A message from Vera Cruz says that the Loyalists have occupied the Vera Cruz sea-port. On the other hand General Borquez, rebel Commander of Sonora claims that the insurgents have captured the State of Sinaloa.

Catholic churches in Sonora celebrated high mass to-day for the first time in three years.—Reuter.

DR. ANSARI PAYS CONGRESS LEVY

NEW DELHI, March 8.

In pursuance of the Calcutta Congress resolution, Dr. Ansari has decided to pay Rs. 50 monthly towards the Congress funds as 1 per cent of his monthly income. Free Press.

BIGGEST RUBBER COMBINE IN MALAY

—:o:—

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Singapore.—It is understood that the directors of Allenby, Baigownie Connemara and Kundong Rubber Companies have submitted to their shareholders proposals of amalgamation which will form one of the biggest combines in Malaya to be known as "Connemara United Limited." The combined area of the four companies estates is 6,500 acres.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

PESHAWAR, March 7.

(Passed by Censor.)

About 20,000 Moslems were present in Mohabat Khan's mosque to-day when after Friday prayers special prayers were offered for the Victory of King Amanullah. Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan, late Amir of Jalalabad who was present with his two sons also prayed for freedom of his country and return of peace and Amanullah Khan to Afghanistan.—Free Press.

HOW "WEAK-KNEED" BRIGADE IS RECRUITED FOR LOCAL BOARDS

Allegations of Official Conspiracy Against Popular Parties

MR. NARIMAN'S BOMB-SHELL

Prepared to Face Another Prosecution

A heated passage-at-arms between Mr. K. F. Nariman and Government members put some pep into what would have otherwise been a very dull and monotonous debate in the Bombay Council., on Friday. The whole controversy arose out of a motion by Mr. H. B. Shivdasani to omit the entire budget provision for the establishment of Commissioners.

While supporting this motion, Mr. Nariman made a definite charge against the Government that they used their powers of nomination to the local bodies in a manner calculated to crush the national activities in district places. As an instance in point, he cited the case of Panch Mahals (Gujarat) where a loyalist party had been started with the assistance of Government to counteract the activities of Nationalists in that district. To substantiate his allegations Mr. Nariman produced before the House what he regarded as an unchallengeable documentary evidence. He placed before the House photographic copies of original letters addressed by Khansahib Saherwalla of Panch Mahals to the Commissioner, N. D. requesting the latter to nominate certain persons to the Schools Board so that Loyalist Party might be strengthened.

MR. SMART SMARTS UNDER LAST.

Mr. W. W. Smart, Commissioner N. D., got into a temper and at first challenged Mr. Nariman to prove the authenticity of those letters A little later when some of the letters were read, the Commissioner demanded from Mr. Nariman how the latter came in possession of those letters. After a few more letters were read, the Commissioner changed his tactics and said he might have received some of those letters but he had thrown them into waste-paper basket like so many other letters about nomination which he received day after day.

The Revenue Member most emphatically repudiated the charge brought against the Government by Mr. Nariman. Any Tom, Dick or Harry, he said, would address any kind of letter to the Commissioner but that was no proof in support of Mr. Nariman's grave charge As the Council was the privileged place for any kind of utterance, the Revenue Member Challenged Mr Nariman to repeat that charge outside the House.

PREPARED TO FACE ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

Mr. Nariman accepted the challenge and said he was prepared to face another prosecution if Government were bent on having an experiment once again.

Mr. Shivdasani's motion was rejected.

There was then a heated discussion on the demand for grant under "Irrigation works in Sind." This grant included an item of Rs. 10 lakhs for Improvements to the Fuleli Cannal System. Mr. Noor Mohamad moved that this item be omitted. There was a strong feeling in the House that the scheme to remodel the Fuleli Canal should be postponed for some time. The General Member respected the desire of the House and temporarily withdrew the scheme. The feature of the debate on this demand was that for the first time there was a tussle between Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Mr. Noor Mohamad. Feelings appeared to be strained for some time but they were relieved in the end by the tactical move on the part of the General Member to withdraw the scheme for the time being.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Meeting on Friday afternoon the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to discuss Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's motion to omit the entire budget provision for the establishment of all the four Commissioners in the Presidency.

There was no question list but before the regular proceedings began, Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam (Panch Mahals) raised a very interesting point of constitutional etiquette. He asked the President whether in the interest of the dignity of the House an honourable member could speak in support of a motion and then vote against it in the division Mr. Mukadam evidently referred to the volte-face of Khansaheb Mansuri who on the previous day had supported Mr. Swaminarayan's motion and then had voted against it.

"NOT A HAPPY PROCEDURE."

The President observed that he was not sure as to the exact procedure to be followed. However, he had noticed that the incidents of the type described by the honourable member happened not only in this House but also in other Houses as well. He did not find any definite ruling on the point. He, however, remembered to have read that a similar point was once raised in the House of Commons when an honourable member after shouting with "Ayes" voted with "Noes" in the division. The speaker of the Commons had in this particular instance observed that what the honourable member had done was not a happy procedure.

The Leader of the House thought that an honourable member could change his opinion after hearing the satisfactory explanation given by a Government member.

Discussion was then resumed on Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's motion for the abolition of the posts of Commissioners.

Several speakers on the Opposition side supported the method on grounds of economy. Their contention was that the administration would not suffer in the least even if the posts of Commissioners were abolished.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) created a sensation in the House by making certain grave charges against Government in respect of nominations to the local bodies. He complained that the powers of making nomination to these bodies were abused by the Government so as to obstruct the Nationalist activities of the citizens. Continuing, he said he was in a position to prove by documentary evidence how the power of nomination was abused by the Commissioner N. D. The speaker asserted that this Commissioner had assisted the formation of a loyalist party in the Panch Mahals district with a view to obstruct the activities of the Nationalist Party in that district. When the question on the subject was asked in the Council, Government made their usual evasive replies.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Nariman then proceeded to substantiate the allegation he had made against the Commissioner N D. He said he had in his possession letters written by Khansaheb Saherwalla to the Commissioner requesting the latter to nominate certain loyalists to the School Board of Panch Mahals.

Mr. W. W. Smart (Commissioner, N. D.) got up and challenged the genuineness of the letters produced by Mr. Nariman. He also wanted to know from Mr. Nariman how the latter came in possession of these letters.

Mr. Nariman then produced photographic copies of letters addressed to the Commissioner by Khansaheb Saherwalla. He read out some of these letters to the House.

The Revenue Member (Interrupting) What proof have you got to say that these letters were received by the Commissioner?

Mr. Nariman:—As the contents of the letters have been acted upon, the presumption follows that the letters must have been received by the Commissioner.

Thakore Saheb of Kerwada:—How did these letters come in your possession?

Mr. Nariman:—The court of law is open for those who think that I have obtained these letters in an illegal manner.

AN ADMISSION.

Mr. W. W. Smart:—I may have received some of these letters but I have consigned them to the waste-paper basket. I get letters about nomination almost every day.

In conclusion, Mr. Nariman maintained that the wide powers vested in these Commissioners were exercised to crush the national activities in the Presidency. Sooner the posts of these Commissioners were abolished the better it was for the tax-payers of the Presidency.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) wound up the debate in a brief speech in which he pointed out that the posts of Commissioners were not necessary for the smooth running of the administration.

Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, replying to the debate pointed out that whether a certain Commissioner had done something or not, had nothing to do when they were considering the question whether the posts of Commissioners should be retained or abolished. Referring to the speech of Mr. Nariman, he said the honourable member for Bombay had made very grave charges against the Government. He had alleged that Government had made false replies to a question asked in the House, probably on the information supplied to them by the Commissioner N. D. Proceeding, the Revenue Member said he most emphatically repudiated the charge made by Mr. Nariman. What proof had the honourable member got in support of his allegations. Were the photographic impressions of letters written by a third man a genuine proof? Any Tom, Dick or Harry could address the Commissioner like that. In what way was the Commissioner responsible? The speaker wondered how Mr. Nariman had come in possession of those letters except by some sort of foul way. He challenged Mr. Nariman to make these charges outside the House

Mr. K. F. Narimal-I have faced prosecution once and I shall face it again if Government want to try the experiment once more.

The Revenue Member then discussed at considerable length the motion on its merits: The posts of Commissioners, he said, were absolutely necessary in the machinery of administration. There were a number of statutory enactments which made the assistance of the posts of Commissioners necessary.

Mr. Shivdasani's motion was lost without a division.

The total grant of Rs. 1,01,56000 under "General administration" was at last made.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, then made a demand for a grant Rs. 22,70,000 under "Irrigation works."

The General Member made a very lengthy speech explaining the necessity of Improvements to Fuleti System and various other canals in Sind. He reminded the House of the promises which Government had made to the Lower Sind zemindars that the latter would not suffer any material damage to their lands on account of the Barrage. He assured the members from Sind that these Improvements to the Fuleti Canal were proposed to be done in the interests of poor Zemindars of Sind.

Mr. Noor Mohamad (Hyderabad District) moved that the grant of Rs. 10,00,000 for Improvements to the Fuleti Canal System be entirely omitted. Referring to the speech of the General Member, the mover remarked that General Member was making history. He also assured the House that he had moved that cut because the interests of the poor Zemindars demanded it. The speaker was certain that the proposed remodelling of the Fuleti Canal was going to entail hardships on the Zemnidars at the head, both rich and poor.

IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL.

Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals construction, replied to the criticism maintaining that the proposed improvements were quite necessary. It was in the interests of all he said, that water should be properly distributted. As it was, the lower Sind Zemindars were the sufferers on account of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage.

Raosaheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) supported the cut.

Mr. Syed Miran Mohamad Shah (Hyderabad District), supporting the cut, said he represented Zemindars both at the head and tail. It could not, therefore, he argued that his mind was biassed either this way or that.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

The lands in Sind, he pointed out, were classified and assessed according to the supply of water they got. If the lands at the head were better owing to greater supply of water, the Zemindars there had to pay a higher rate of assessment. The Zemindars had enjoyed these facilities for good many years and it was sheer injustice now to deprive them of these facilities simply because Zemindars at the tail wanted more water. The policy which the Government proposed to pursue was like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

SHELVE THE MATTER.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind) said as he was resigning his seat on the Council on the 16th instant he would not have inflicted a speech on the House had not the occasion demanded it. When the Barrage scheme was discussed in the House a few years back, he went on, it was told that the injury to the Southern part of Sind from the construction of the Barrage would not be so great as it was apprehended. Years of experience had, however, unfolded a different tale. He wished that Government had then used the words which the General Member was using now that the lakhs of poor people would suffer as a result of the construction of the Barrage. He was glad the Sind members had taken a very strong attitude on the question which involved larger interests of the people of Sind. The whole scheme of the Fuleti Canal System, he pointed out, was intended to save Southern Sind from the disastrous effects of the Lloyd Barrage. The figures which he had worked out would prove that people at the tail were going to suffer enormously unless there was some system of irrigation.

In Conclusion, Mr. Jairamdas requested the Government not to press for the grant just then. He suggested that the matter should be deferred for some time.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchant's Chamber) agreed with the previous speaker in the suggestion that the matter should stand over for some time. He expressed surprise at the fact that when Government launched big schemes they took nobody into their confidence not even the Commercial organisations like the Indian Merchants Chamber and the Bombay Merchants' Chamber.

GOVT. VIEWPOINT.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals constructions, replying to the criticism, pointed out that Rs. 37-37 lakhs was the total cost allowed for irrigation works in Sind except the Barrage. It was not possible, he said, to stop work as the improvements had to be completed before the Barrage construction reached its final stage. The matter was before the House for over four years.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Bombay Merchants' Chamber) asked two specific questions to the General Member. He wanted to know whether this scheme was one of the several large projects on which money had to be spent year after year and whether costs of the scheme had been worked out. He further wanted to know where was the urgeney of the work.

AS GOOD AS A SINDHI.

After Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Khansaheb Allabaksha and Mr. B. G. Pahalajani had their say on the motion, the General Member got up to make a statement on the question.

The General Member assured the House that he had interests of Sind at hearts as any other Sindhi. He had brought the scheme before the House only with a view to carry out the Government resolution. He could see that there was a strong feeling in the House that the matter should be postponed for some time. With due deference to the wishes of the House he was prepared to withdraw the scheme temporarily on one condition only, namely that for all the consequences which would follow the postponement of the scheme, the House and not Government would be responsible.

SCHEME WITHDRAWN.

The President declared that the scheme was withdrawn.

The demand of only Rs. 12,70,000 under "Irrigation works" i.e. the total demand minus Rs. 10 lakhs, was carried.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

OPIUM COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

ADOPTED BY LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—The League Council, to-day, adopted the Opium Committee's report presented by Mr. Dandurand (Canada). The report drew attention to the fact that over half members of the League had not ratified the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. Mr. Dandurand proposed that the League should ask them whether they intended to ratify or what were their difficulties. He mentioned that certain States, including Persia and Turkey, who produced over a million Kilos of opium every year, never furnished annual reports of the opium traffic. The Persian delegate declared that Persia would do her utmost to send in the annual report. He denied that the Customs were concealing the export of opium.

Baron Adatchi announced that Japan would afford hospitality, accommodation and board during the visit to Formosa and Kwantung of the Commission of Enquiry into the control of opium-smoking in the Far East arising from Opium Committee's report.

Sir A. Chamberlain announced that Britain would shoulder the balance of expenditure of visit.

KELLOGG PACT AND DISARMAMENT.

The question put to him the other day was whether he expected the Kellogg Pact to have immediate and large effect on the progress of disarmament. It would be dangerous to be sanguine regarding it. President Hoover in his inaugural address had said: "Peace can be contributed to by respect for our ability for defence by the limitation of arms and by the creation of instrumentalities for peaceful settlement of controversies." He agreed with that statement. It would have been rash for anyone in his responsible position to pretend that a single act, however important, brought the solution of all our troubles. He concluded by categorically denying he had ever made statement to the press or to anyone else of the character to attributed to him.—Reuter.

JAMRUD BOMB DISASTER

—:o:—

COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJOR HARRISON

PESHAWAR, March 7.

Proceedings of general court martial before which Major Harrison of the first armoured car company stands charged in connection with the Jamrud bomb disaster commenced this morning under the presidency of Brigadier-General C. M. Wagstaff commanding the Nowshera Brigade. Other members of the court-martial are Lt. Colonel Halliday, Lt. Colonel Maclian, Lt. Colonel Fitzgerald, Major King and Captain Steadman, Army Headquarters. Colonel B. C. Penton, Quarter Master General Peshawar district prosecuted and Captain Stephen of Garhwal Rifles defended the accused who is charged under Section Forty as follows:—First charge—neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he at Peshawar on or about January 17th 1929 having received a copy of the station order No. 37 dated the 16th January 1929 notifying that live bomb practice would be carried out on certain dates from half past eight to quarter past twelve hours daily in the area one and a quarter miles south of Jamrud road between 4th and 5th milestones and ont and quarter miles west of Nandea Bala village culpably neglected to have the said order republished in his own company orders for the information of troops serving under him second charge—In that he at Peshawar between the 20th and 24th January 1929 when as the commanding officer of the 1st armoured car company Royal Tank corps he was arranging a tactical excercise to be carried out by his unit and being aware that no. 20 (Army co-operation) squadron of Royal Air Force was to carry out live bomb practice on bombing range situated one and a quarter miles west of Nandea Bala on the 23rd January 1929 neglected to take proper precautions to ensure that the "C" squadron of Poona horse (17th Queen Victoria's own cavalry) which was to act as enemy in the said exercise would avoid the safety area surrounding the said range before he ordered them to proceed through the northern portion of the area of Peshawar Jamrud and Barafort in which portion free movement of troops was almost wholly barred by the said safety area between the hours when live bomb practice was to be in progress in consequence of which the "C" squadron of Poona horse attempted to cross the said safety area at the time when live bombing practice was due to commence and three Indian officers and thirteen Indian other ranks were killed and nine Indian other ranks were wounded by the explosion of a bomb released from an aeroplane on to the said range.

EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

Major Norman R. E. Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, was the first witness examined. He produced a map of the Peshawar Barra Jamrud area and explained the position of the safety area Cross examined by the defending officer the witness stated that the station order No. 37 does not refer to the circumscribed area and is indefinite.

The second prosecution witness was Lt.-Cracroft, Adjutant 1st Armoured Car Company, R. T. C. have now been rectified.

Sergeant Williams who followed deposed that he typed three or four copies of the Station Order No. 37 and the scheme.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE LOUNDES

—:o:—

TO BE MEMBER OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL?

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

It is understood that Sir George Lowndes, ex-Law Member, Government of India will be appointed second member on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The first member who has already been appointed is Sir B. C. Mitter.—A. P.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Gault asked for the abolition of import duty on tea and the imposition of a countervailing import duty on corn. Mr. Churchill in reply referred Col Gault to Government's pledges against taxation on food.—Reuter.

LONDON March 7.

A deputation representing every branch of motoring industry and motoring public to-day urged on Mr. Churchill the necessity of relief in respect of high motoring taxation and cost of petrol.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

PROPAGANDA BEGINS IN COCANADA

COCANADA, Mar. 7.

In connection with Gandhiji's arrest a big public meeting was held in the bazar opposite the Congress Office, Cocanada, with Mr. M. Venkatrao, in the Chair.

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu, M.L.C. appealed very strongly for the use of Khaddar and for the boycott of foreign cloth. Mr. Satanarayana exhorted the young and old to carry out the Congress programme in order to establish complete Independence in India. Continuing he said that if they felt for Mr. Sambamurti; Gandhiji and all those whose liberty had been interfered with in the their fight for Swaraj, they must get rid of the slavish liberty of foreign cloth on their bodies, and purify themselves, for the fight for freedom.

THE QUESTION OF BAIL.

The speaker referring to Gandhiji's giving bail said it was repugnant to hear that Mahatmaji had done so, but he being a Mahatma added the speaker knows the situation better. Besides there is no Congress mandate whether to accept or refuse a bail..

The President then set fire to a big heap of costly foreign cloth.

Mr. Bulusu Sabharao Vakil, threw his dress made of foreign cloth into the fire.—Free Press.

DELHI JOINS BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

At a huge public meeting this afternoon held in Queen's Gardens in support of the boycott of foreign cloth propaganda it was decided to shun foreign cloth and take out a procession on the 10th and hold a bonfire on the 17th. Pandit Jawaharlal addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT SPREADS

—:o:—

GANDHIJI'S ARREST GIVES FRESH IMPETUS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

The messages from mofussil show that Gandhiji's arrest has given a fresh impetus to the boycott movement. Public meetings and bonfires are being held everywhere. There was a meeting yesterday in North Calcutta where a bonfire was made in the Simla Gymnasium. Sjt. Subhas Bose urged for a social boycott in furtherance of Congress Programme.—Free Press.

RANGA IYER-MOTILAL DISPUTE

—:o:—

MADRAS JUDGE ADMITS PLAINT

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

Before Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri this afternoon, Mr. George Joseph prayed for the admission of the plaint filed by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer again Pundit Motilal Nehru and others. Counsel submitted that the plaint was filed on the basis that the whole cause arose in Madras, and that the plaint might be admitted subject to any objection which might be raised regarding jurisdiction. His Lordship admitted the plaint subject to any question of jurisdiction that might be raised.—A. P.

MAHATMA HITS OUT WINTERTON

(Continued from previous page.)

informed he will be prosecuted; this was postponed pending his return from Burma and on an undertaking there will be no bonfires in the meantime; and there is no new political situation.

Earl Winterton added that the House may rest assured that the Government of Bengal will enforce ordinary law against all attempts to break it, whether such attempts proceed from political leaders or their dupes.—Free Press Beam Service.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Earl Winterton said that Mahatma Gandhi was not arrested. The Government of Bengal had intimated that the lighting of bonfire to burn foreign clothes was illegal. Mahatma Gandhi said that the notice was illegal. His persistence led to a melee in which two Inspectors and fourteen sergeants of police and seventeen other ranks and some of the public were injured. 22 arrests had been made. Mahatma Gandhi was afterwards informed that he would be prosecuted but, later, it was arranged that the prosecution should be postponed till Mahatma Gandhi had returned from Burma on condition that there would be no similar bonfire in Calcutta in the meantime. Lord Winterton added: "There is no new political situation, and the House may rest assured that the Government of Bengal will enforce ordinary law against those attempting to break it, whether political leaders of their dupes."—Reuter.

MADRAS PROTESTS AGAINST MAHATMA'S ARREST

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

At a public meeting held at Tilak Ghat under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.C., speeches were made protesting against the action of the Calcutta police in arresting Mr. Gandhi.

At the conclusion of the meeting there was a small bonfire of foreign cloth.—A. P.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY

—:o:—

Lives there a man in this weary wilderness who is not desirous of knowing or scanning the film of life, and its future events. Even a disbeliever in God and Destiny will always betray desire to realise what lies in store for him. We notice thoughtless and struggling humanity working ceaselessly to be forewarned. They sincerely desire to have a peep into the unfathomably mysterious workings of Nature, the kind Mother. There is only one science which when properly studied will introduce a man, in that domain from where he could have a clear view of the panorama of his chequered or otherwise happy life and that is the science of Astrology. Astrology I am persuaded to define as the language of God, which no human being could properly read and interpret without a great celestial gift with which he is born.

This great science has come into disrepute, because it has been made an object of earning the livelihood by playing upon the passions of those who in their fervid frenzy come to know their future. Another important factor that goes to belittle this great science is that many who pretend to read the destiny are not *the qualified interpreters* of this noble science.

Every planet has the distinct effect upon the man, under whose influence he is born. When we stand under the Sun in a hot summer day, we do begin to feel the heat though millions of mile the luminary is away. Such is the effect of every planet, which governs the destiny of an individual.

These planets are properly to be studied first in its *nativity* and also in what *navamasa* they are located. There are 27 kinds of characteristics of the planets, and it requires the *extremely qualified interpreter* to note and study what various functions, various planets are performing and whether they operate favourably or not.

The exact degrees of every planet, as well as the degree on which the lagnum falls plays a part of paramount importance. For this purpose the *time of birth* must be very carefully studied.

There are many who pretend they have a "Sadhan", i.e., divinely source which impels them to predict. This is true with some, but good many are without any material knowledge of the science of which they want to call themselves the masters. Their greed to earn money by duping the unsophisticated mortals is supreme indeed. Malabar in this science has progressed a great deal. This writer knows of a *Malabari Pundit*, who is a marvellous predictor of *Events*, as a *qualified interpreter* of this planetary science.

This Pundit is now staying at Charni Road Junction, Wasumall Building, 3rd floor, room No. 22, and is known as Pundit Sunder Rao.

I believe him to be a man who is very sincere in giving predictions, irrespective of favour or fear. He, when consulted, revives the faith in this science, which is lost by consulting a quack. This Pundit has 21 different combinations from which he derives his accurate judgments, and forecasts with great capability incidents in a mortal's life.

I will always look forward with confidence that men like Pundit Sunder Rao's type will surely leave a name behind them both for themselves, and the science of which they are so keen a student.

(Advt.) T.

Bombay Chronicle

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

World requires 16 Million Bales of American Cotton

We have experienced a week of quiet, & Clayton the following market report dated Liverpool 19th February:—

Sirs,—The daily range of fluctuations in the May position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Thursday, 14 Feb.	10.40	10.31
Wednesday, 13 Feb.	10.36	10.30
Tuesday, 12 Feb,	10,37	10.34
Friday, 15 Feb.	1032	10.26
Saturday, 16 Feb.	10.34	10.30
Monday, 18 Feb.	10.37	10.34

We have received from Messrs Newall dull markets, with price fluctuations confined to within a very small range. Speculative interests generally continue to look on, but sufficient offtake to Southern hedge selling has been provided by the trade to maintain a steady tone.

Although the market is passing through a period of stagnation, there have been many developments during the week which favour the constructive side. Continued unfavourable weather in the Belt has further delayed new crop preparations, and fertilizer sales show a falling off of about 20 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Washington Department of Agriculture reported that there were 2,317,000 bales of untenderable Cotton in the ginnings up to the 16th January. January consumption in the U. S. A. reached the record total for that month of 668,000 bales and Garside now estimates that this season's world consumption of American Cotton may exceed 15 million bales by a considerable amount—15,250,000 bales may prove a conservative estimate.

Such bullish factors, however, have failed to arouse any speculative enthusiasm, as the old crop situation is losing its force as a market influence and attention is now being diverted to the possibilities of a good or bad new crop start. As it is only February, the world is not yet convinced that the present delay in farm work is of serious importance, because it is believed that this backwardness can easily be recovered should weather conditions be favourable in the next few weeks. With regard to the decrease in fertilizer sales, it is pointed out that these have a habit of increasing in the early Spring, and the deficiency on last year may not prove as great as at present indicated.

Reports from the principal consuming centres point to the maintenance of a high rate of mill activity generally, and American Cotton appears to be passing into consumpton at a rate exceeding 1,250,000 bales per month.

The general Cotton outlook remains unchanged. The world requires a crop of 16 million bales of American Cotton this year to meet its prospective requirement next season, and to maintain an adequat reserve, and as weather conditions during the growing season will have to be abnormally favourable for such a yield to be assured, we are still of the opinion that the probabilities are decidedly in favour of higher prices before the marketing of the new crop begins.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—Although a fairly large enquiry for goods has been maintained the turnover during the past week has no been important. Bids from abroad, especially India, have ieneraily been too low to result in business. Some small sale have been reported for China, and there has bben a fair amount of activity for the minor outlets. American and Egyptian yarns have been steady in quotation, but produces are still finding it difficult to dispose of current production.

France.—Higher rate of mill activity maintained and mills generally selling full output.

Germany.—Mill situation still irregular.

Japan.—Mills generally active, and rate tending still lugher.

America.—Cloth buying broughtfully gradually wit hsales during the past fortnight about equal to production. Garside reports the total American stock at the end of January stock for the past four 8,505,000 bales a year ago, and an average end of January at 8,658,000 bales against years of 9,094,000 bales. If the total American consumption this season should be around 6,900, 000 to 7,100,000 bales and exports 8,300,000 to 8,500,000 bales, the total American stock at the end of the season would be around 1,900,000 to 2,100,000 bales, against 2,533,000 bales last season and an average end of the season stock for the past four seasons of 2,862,000 bales.

ENHANCEMENT OF FEES IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

—:o:—

APPEAL TO BOMBAY M. L. C'S.

Mr. A R. Bhat, B. Com., Hon. Publicity and Propaganda Secretary, The Bombay Presidency Youth League, in the course of an article in the Special Supplement of "The Young Liberator says:—

In the budget of the Government of Bombay for 1929-30 provision has been made for an income of Rs. 185 thousands from the proposed increase in the rates of fees in Government secondary Schools, and Arts and Professional Colleges which Government intend to levy in order to reduce the net cost to the State of educating students in these institutions, which has been found to be abnormally high as compared with the similar cost to Government in the case of aided institutions. The proposal for the enhancement of fees was made by Government last year but they had to drop it because of the strong popular opposition both inside and outside the Council.

ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSAL.

This proposal has a long history behind it. The Government of Bombay had appointed Mr. J. A Shillidy, I.C.S., to report as to how far retrenchment could b effected in their various departments in pursuance of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee presided over by Lord Inchcape. The Retrenchment Officer made the ingenious (!) proposal of enhancing fees in the Government Secondary Schools.

The Government Resolution on the report which embodied the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, stated that the question of transferring Government High Schools and Colleges to private bodies or societies and of raising fees in these institutions was separately under consideration at that time.

RETRENCHMENT OFFICER'S PROPOSALS CRITICISED.

So far as the above proposals of the Retrenchment Officer are concerned they show a great confusion of thought and lack of clear perception and sound reasoning. In his report he has accepted in theory the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee but "on the other hand" he has come to the conclusion that they cannot be put into practice for some time to come. He has stated that the standard of education in the institutions is better. By saying all this he has made a case in favour of the Government institutions. But as can be seenn from the extracts given above, he has accepted the policy of handing over the Government institution to private societies. He has further remarked that in some parts of the country at least, that change cannot be effected. Such is the indecisive character of his proposals.

But after having made such observations it seems he realised that he was a Retrenchment Officer. So having committed himself to the view that at least in some parts of the country the transference of high school education is impossible he has made a novel proposal of making educational institutions conducted by Government self-supporting. Then the next question before him has been of finding out the means of making them so. He has therefore taken the cost to the Government of maintaining the-ir secondary schools and the income they receive there from. If the institutions are to be made self-supporting he had to suggest the method of raising the income. He, therefore, proposes that fees of the schools should be trebled. He seems to feel uneasy about his own recommendation. So he has come forward to meet the possible objections. He has remarked that with the increase in the fees of Government institutions the private institutions will get a natural ground for increasing their fees. The generosity of the Retrenchment Officer is peculiar indeed.

The argument that the enhanced fees will minimise middle class unemployment is novel indeed! It should be remembered that the underlying causes of the middle class unemployhemtn are firstly the pernicious industrial and economic policy of the Government of India and secondly the faulty system of education. Unless therefore the Government change their policy the middle class unemployment is nont going to decrease. Let not the real issue be shelved.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES, THE REAL SUFFERERS.

The real sufferers, if the fees are enhanced, will be the poor but aspiring students. Even at present the fees are exhorbitant and the parents educate their children by incerring debts as also denying themselves some of the necessities of life. The axe of enhanced fees is going to hit most severely the class of people which includes the depressed and the backward communities. The Government may try to enlist the support of the representatives of these communities by promising to give a few more scholarships to their students. These Honorable Member should remember that in the long time low fees will mean greater benefit to their community than an addition of a few more scholarships, to the present number. More and more students from backward classes are bound to come forth to receive education and the few Government scholarships will in no way solve their problem. It is primarily in their interest that the fees should be low.

STATE INSTITUTIONS vs GRANTS-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS.

It is true that the cost to the state of educating students in their own institutions is higher than the cost to them in the case of aided institutions. But this has been the case since these institutions were started. Government must have known that the net cost to them in the case of their institution is higher than the similar cost to them in the case of case of private aided institutions ever since the latter came into existence why did Government sit quiet. The truth about the whole question is that the net coast to Government in the case of their institutions as compared with the one in the case of state-aided institutions, is at all times bound to be higher from the very nature of these institutions. In the beginning the institutions were started by Government with a view to provide educational facilities where none existed and these institutions have been maintained in spite of the opening of private institutions as models before the latter. It was recommended that the Deccan and the Elphinstone College should be handed over to private institutions. But Government do not propose to do it. Nobody insist tha they should do it. But the burden of maintaining these institutions should not fall on the shoulders of poor students.

APPEAL TO M. L. C. S.

The revival of the proposal to enable fees in schools and Colleges has created great stir and uneasiness in the student world of the Bombay Presidency & the students of the Presidency expect the Honourable Members of the Bombay Legislative Council to safeguard their interest. It is upto the Honourable Members to suggest and get passed a token cu in the University grant to disapprove the Government policy of crippling the secondary and Collegiate education in the presidency. Last year the Honourable Members taught a lesson to the Financial and Educational Pandits of the Bombay Government and it is hoped that they will do the same more effectively this time.

ONE THIRD MUSLIM REPRESENTATION ON THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 8.)

Congressmen that he would not mind if all the power were handed over to the Indian Muslims alone, provided the British as rulers disappeared from this country. A few more seats than the Muslims may get on the population basis is a mere nothing compared to what the Lokamanya was willing to give. Those who are at present the spokesmen of the Hindu Mahasabha, claim to be the inheritors of Lokamanya's political faith. Let them pay due consideration to the Lucknow speech of their Guru. They may also bear in mind the dictum that petty-fogging is not a necessarily acceptable method of settling large national questions.

A NECESSARY PIECE OF ADVICE.

It is no business of mine to advise the grown-up Muslims. But to the Hindus on the wrong side of forty I say "Please do not tax the patience of the youth too long. The youth are simply impatient of having to think of India in parcels. The noxious weed of separate communal electorates is of your creation. Remove it at any cost. If you make any delay you will be swept along with it."

FIFTY PER CENT FOR HINDUS.

With common electorate in all provinces, I do not think it matters one straw if for a decade the Muslims want one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature reserved for them. I go further and maintain that if at the end of a decade from the establishment of Swaraj, ordinary political conditions will automatically prevail, the Hindus ought to be satisfied for a decade with only fifty per cent. representation, the remaining fifty per cent. to be distributed among all the minorities. In any case, no sincere Nationalists can allow the solution of the urgent national problem to be held up simply because a few mugwumps desires to hold it up. *Mr. Jinnah's demand for one-third seats in the Central Legislature, ought at once to be conceded.* I emphasise "at once" despite the view expressed recently by Mahatma Gandhi. That is not a demand that is made at the point of bayonet.

AN URGENT AFFAIR.

In this month we are going to have meetings all over India to support the Nehru Report. I submit the Congress organisations should make it clear before the announced session of the All-India Muslim League is held that they think it necessary to settle this part of the communal question at once generously and nationally, and also 'urgently.'

BREACH OF AGREEMENT BY WEAVERS

—:o:—

MILL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S DECISION

The Mill Enquiry Committee met in the Town Hall on Friday morning to consider a complaint of allege breach of agreement on the part of the weavers and sizers of the Currimbhoy group of mills.

Messrs. T. E. Watts and Green represented the Mills while Messrs. Dange and Bakhale led evidence on behalf of the Union.

MILL-OWNER'S CONTENTION.

It was maintained on behalf of the Currimbhoy group of mills that the action of sizers and weavers in going on strikes with the support of the Girni Kamgar Union was in contravention of the Agreement reached between the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee in October last. In accordance with that agreement, it was pointed out that the weavers were being paid the wages obtainable in March 1927. In certain instances the wages earned by them were higher than at any time in the history of the mills It was contended, therefore, that the workers were not justified in going on strike as they were being paid the wages in accordance with the agreement, namely that of 1927.

Mr. Dange held that the workers had received low wages in the aggreate in certain mills and therefore the Union had supported their demand for either a fixed rate of wages (instead of on piece work) or in the alternative an increase on their piece work wages.

A SUBTLE CHANGE.

His submission was that although the rates that were being paid now were the rates of 1927 and as such in accordance with the agreement the character of production had changed since 1927 to the detriment of the workers. The lighter sort of textiles which were in smaller proportion formerly were now manufactured in bulk. The rates on the lighter sort were lower than the higher sort. In 1927 the heavier sort formed the greater proportion of work and the low rates on the lighter sort were made up by the heavied sort. But now the lighter sort having, taken a major proportion the lower rates and smaller efficiency of such sorts had effected the earnings of the workers.

The committee after hearing the arguments on both sides came to the conclusion that the workers and the Union had committed a breach of the agreement.

ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST LIVING MEN

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO ADDRESS FROM RANGOON MUNICIPALITY

RANGOON, March 8.

Before a large gathering mainly composed of Indians, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Rafi, President of the Rangoon Corporation, this evening presented Mr. Gandhi with an address of welcome at a public square.

The address described Mr. Gandhi as one of the greatest living men in the world to-day and an unflagging exponent of truth and "ahimsa." It referred to his life-long devotion to the cause of social morai and spiritual uplift of humanity often against numerous odds.

GANDHIJI'S BONUS.

Replying Mahatma Gandhi expressed the hope that the city's progress during 15 years since his last visit was a ture reflection of the progress of Burmese people. He spoke of his great love for the men and women of Burma, their liberalism, generous nature, and the freedom of women in Burma.

He expressed the opinio nthat it was the Municipality's bounden duty to provide primary education and supply pure and cheap milk.

Concluding Gandhiji hoped that he would do nothing in his life which would make them regret their action in so greatly honouring him.—A. P.

MEHERJI—4. 8-3-29

AFGHAN MILITARY OFFICERS ROBBED ON WAY TO PESHAWAR

—:o:—

INTER-TRIBAL TROUBLE IN KABUL

PESHAWAR, Mar. 8.

Six Afghan military officers consisting of two Brigadier-Generals one Colonel and three Captains arrived here this morning having left Jalabad yesterday in a motor car belonging to the Naqisahib of Chouhaqh with his letter recommending non-molestation as also with a nazir as escort which however was not regarded by the tribes 'en route' who looted and deprived them of valuables worth about Rs. 20,000. These officers state that people are now remembering with great longing the security of life and property that prevailed during Amanullah's regime. These officers will proceed to Kandahar after seeing Ali Ahmad Jan.

INTER-TRIBAL TROUBLES.

The Afghan Consul-General at Bombay came to Herat to see General Nadir Khan but not finding him he returned after seeing Ali Ahmed Jan and the Afghan Trade Agent. Asked about the General's intentions he stated that as the General did not make any statement to him at Bombay and neither had he been able to see him here he could say nothing about the intentions of the General. Customs officer at Kabul who arrived here after six days' journey states that conditions at Kabul are normal though there are inter-tribal troubles among the Khugianis. He too is proceeding to Kandahar.—A. P.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

—:o:—

SELECT COMMITTEE MAKING PROGRESS

NEW DELHI, March 8.

It is understood that the Select Committee on Trade Disputes Bill is making some progress with the consideration of the measure in order to enable its report to be presented to the Assembly by 16th.

To-day the discussion was mainly devoted to the definition of public utility service. The committee, it is stated, have confined the expression to railway service, postal telegraph and telephone services or any industry, business or understanding which supplies light or water or any system of public conservancy on sanitation. The portion of the clause which empowered Government to notify additions to this list was deleted by the Committee. Considerable criticism was evoked over provision for illegal strikes and lock-outs. No decision was reached. The Committee again meets to-morrow.—A. P.

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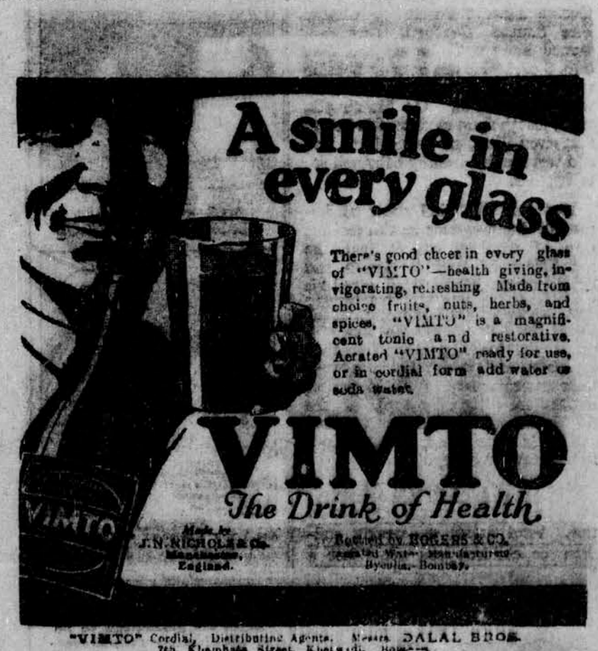
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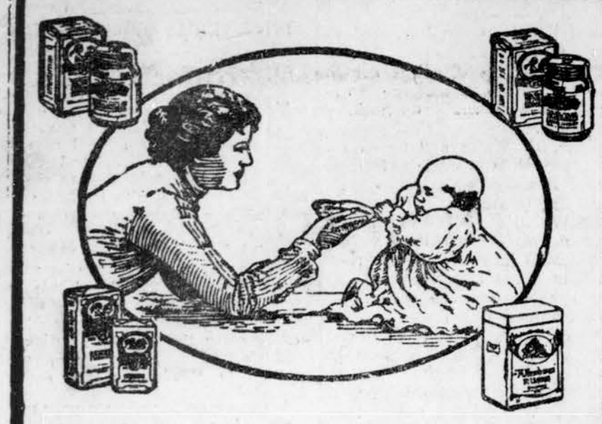

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Shall we Breed Men as We Breed Chickens?

"Science is invading human life more and more every year. As its knowledge grows so does its claim to control the actions of men and women. Is the process to be carried to its logical conclusion; is science to govern us-"

"The other day an eminent British scientist foreshadowed that in the future the advance of scientific knowledge would make it necessary for new Government departments to be created, a ministry of population for example, a ministry of heredity, to determine how many professional men were wanted, and a ministry of applied psychology to enable us to do without politicians! "

"But has science a legitimate right to interfere with human destinies? It is this grave question that is discussed by Mr. Sullivan below in a striking article."

A rather frequent subject of complaint in certain scientific circles is that men of science play very little part in the government of the country.

The features that distinguish our modern civilization from barbarism are almost wholly due to science, and yet men of science have almost no direct control of civilization. There are about one hundred thousand men throughout the world engaged in creative scientific work; very few of them hold responsible administrative positions in any government, neither are they given any special awards. At first sight this state of affairs appears fantastic. Dr. Little, in an address delivered some time ago before the Franklin Institute, sums up the matter thus:—

"It is incomparably more profitable to draw the Gumps for a comic supplement than to write "The Origin of Species." There is more money in chewing-gum than in relativity. Lobsters and limousines are acquired far more rapidly by the skilful thrower of custard pies in a moving-picture studio than by the no less skilful demonstrator of the projection of electrons. The gate receipts of an international prize fight would support a university faculty for a year."

THE MONEY VALUE OF MEN.

That is one complaint. The other is that scientific men are not invited to co operate in the task of government, although many of them, especially during the war, showed themselves possessed of great administrative ability. To quote Dr. Little again:—

"An electorate which regards itself as free, listens to the broadcast noise of manufactured demonstrations and is blind to the obvious mechanics of synthetic bedlam. The result is too often government by gullibility, propaganda, cathwords, and slogans, instead of government by law based on facts, principles, intelligence, and goodwill."

The first complaint is obviously less important than the second, and seems to express a confused state of feeling. Dr. Little seems to imply that eminent scientific men should receive enormous incomes, that Einstein, for example, should be paid as much as Charlie Chaplin. But the monetary value of a scientific discovery one of the most difficult things in the world to assess.

So far as its practical effects on the world are concerned the money value of relativity is exactly nothing. If a million people (including men of science) are each willing to pay a shilling to see Chaplin, it would seem that his performance is worth a million shillings. If Einstein can get a million listeners on the same terms, there is no law to stop him doing so. But Dr. Little probably merely means that scientific men, being desirable members of the community, should be given enough to live on properly. With this we can all agree.

THE CULTURE OF THE PUBLIC.

His second complaint really refers to the low cultural level of the public. We cannot expect that men who obtain positions through public gullibility will demonstrate to the whole world their own incompetence by handing over their business to larger and better-trained intelligences. It may be true that scientific men would make better governors, but it is the task of Dr. Little and his colleagues to convince the public of that. And is it true that scientific men would be so much better?

With the majority of scientific men their habit of cautious weighing of evidence, their ingenuity in reducing a problem to its essentials, their lack of prejudice in coming to results, do not noticeably extend to their political opinions. The read newspapers as uncritically as does any other kind of educated man, and far more uncritically than the most insignificant Fleet Street journalist. There is no evidence that the views of the Royal Society on international politics are worthy of any special consideration.

IF EINSTEIN LIVED IN AMERICA.

And do we want to use our scientific men as administrators? In the United States they are already employed in that way to a greater extent than is customary in Europe; but whatever the benefit to the American community, it is not clear that science in America has benefited by it. Mr. Bertrand Russell has recently given it as his opinion that, in America, Einstein would have been given some administrative position after publishing his first theory of relativity and so would never have had the leisure to develop his generalized theory. Would that have been a gain? Was it a gain that Newton should have become an industrious and conscientious Master of the Mint, seeing that he produced no more original work in science for the rest of his life?

Dr. Little informs us that American men of science are not in Congress. Well, they are presumably in their laboratories, which may ultimately be a better thing for the world.

It is quite true, nevertheless, that there are branches of science in existence which could make valuable contributions to actual problems of Government. This is obviously true of problems which involve technical processes. A general scheme of electrification, for example, would obviously require the services of scientific men. And so would certain questions concerned with national defence.

The practical function of science is to show us the means whereby to achieve the ends we desire. But its practical function is limited to that. It is a great mistake to suppose that it can tell us what ends we ought to desire. If, for instance, science could show us how to breed a different race of men, as some eugenists maintain, there would still be great differences of opinion as to what sort of men we wanted. We should first have to decide whether we wanted to breed a society or individual human beings.

THE GLORIFIED BEE-HIVE.

The social ideal of some scientific writer seems to be a glorified bee-hive. Such a society would doubtless be very harmonious and efficient; it would also be extremely uninteresting. A community of real individuals, on the other hand, would be bound to be attended with a great deal of "internal friction." Very few eugenists seem capable of a profound scepticism modern standards. In their classifications of human beings they are very prone to take the "best" types as the "successful" types. But this is to take our modern conditions of success too seriously.

As H. G. Wells pointed out long ago, Whitechapel Jew could cheat Shakespeare into the workhouse in no time. There are some of us who prefer a neurotic epileptic like Dostoievsky to the healthiest and most energetic "captain of industry" that can be imagined.

DANGERS OF SCIENTIFIC IDEALS.

We may agree, then, that men of science may be of service to the Government by showing it how to obtain results that we all desire. An extended Ministry of Health, for example, would be desirable, although even that might conceivably lead to abuses unless carefully safeguarded.

But when it is suggested, as many eugenists suggest, that the ideals of some body of scientific men should be imposed upon the country, we must energetically protest. We see no reason whatever for granting that degree of confidence to scientific men, nor indeed, to any other body of men. As T. H. Huxley said long ago, a man breeds chickens in accordance with his own ideas of what a chicken should be. But where is that body of men that has the right to regard the rest of mankind as its chickens.—The Outline.

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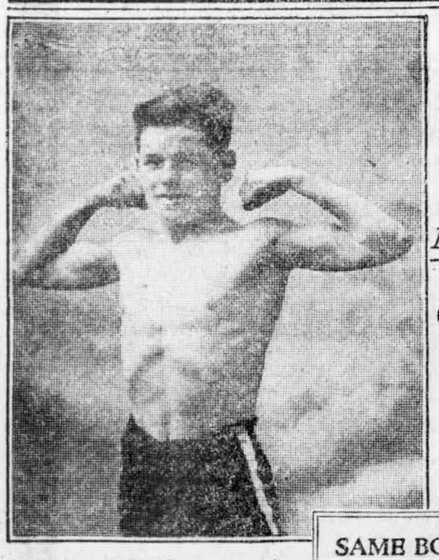

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THE INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference was held in the office of the Conference at Princess Street on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., when Mr. Govindlal Shivlal presided. The following members were present:—

Messrs. Govindlal Shivlal, Amratlal Thakar, Amritlal Sheth, Hirachand Vanechand, Mansuklal Chhaganlal, Lakhmichand Maneckchand, Niranjan Sharma, Balvantrai Mehta, Manilal Mehta, Rangildas Kapadia, Kannaijalal Kalyanantri and Manishankar Trivedi, etc.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) In view of the impending publication of the Report of the Indian States Enquiry Committee with probable far-reaching consequences to the permanent interests of the people of the States, this Committee resolves to appoint Messrs. Popatlal Chudagar and R. J. Udani as the representatives of the Conference in England to educate and enlighten public opinion in that country on behalf of this Conference and empowers them to organise a local Committee in England to further the aims and objects of this Conference.

(2) (a) This Committee is emphatically of opinion that the Report of the Indian States Enquiry Committee should be published for general information and that full and complete opportunities ought to be provided to the people of the States to scrutinise its recommendations and express its opinion thereon, before any final decision are reached by the Government regarding them.

(b) This Committee authorises the Secretary to send the above resolution to the authorities concerned.

(3) This Committee resolves to hold the next session of this Conference in Bombay some time in April and exhorts all the well-wishers of the people of the States to exert themselves to make it fully representative.

A Provisional Sub-Committee was appointed (with power to add to its number) to organise the Reception Committee of the next session.

(4) This Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference welcomes the decisions of the Princes to throw open the proceedings of the Princes' Chamber for general information and trusts that the authorities of the various States will extend the principle of publicity in all the affairs of the States and take their people in their confidence in all matters of State policy, especially their foreign and political dealings with other States and the Indian Government.

(5) This Committee protests against the repressive policy adopted in Bharatpur State which is now administered by a nominee of the Government of India, and congratulates the patriotic workers who by their self-sacrifice and suffering are serving the cause of the people of the Indian States; this Committee authorises the Rajputana provincial office to render necessary help to the sufferers in consultation with Sjt. Manilal Kothari and Amritlal Sheth.

(6) The accounts of the funds of the Conference and the Executive Committee were read and approved.

MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Provisional Sub-Committee appointed for organising the Reception Committee of the next session of this Conference was held in the office of the Conference at Princess Street on Sunday, when Mr. Govindlal Shivlal presided.

(1) The fees for the Reception Committee Members, Delegates and Visitors were fixed at Rs. 10, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively.

(2) The following members were appointed for the work of enrolment:—Messrs. Ramanarayan Choudhari, Niranjan Sharma and Kannaiyalal Kalyantri for Rajputana and Upper India: Messrs. Manilal Mehta and Rangildas Kapadia for Gujarat; Messrs. Lakhmichand Doshi and Balvantrai Mehta for Kathiawar; and Messrs. Raghvendra Rao and Silam for Central and Southern India. Mr. Manishankar Trivedi was appointed the Provisional Secretary.

ORGANISE WORKERS AND PEASANTS

—:o:—

CALL TO INDIAN NATIONALISTS

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The following cable, signed among others, by Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala, Mr. A. J. Cook, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Alex Gossip, Mr. Chunilal Vakil, Mr. Clemens Dutt, Mr. Mardy, Jones, Mr. James Maxton, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Mr. Tom Mann, Doctor Pardhy, Mr. Pernard Houghton, Mr. Tarini Sinha, Nurjehan Yusuf, and Mr. Pulin Seal has been sent to the Indian National Congress.

"The undersigned view with concern the attempts made by communal partisans and the British Government to exploit the regretable disturbances in Bombay against the interests of the workers and the Indian people generally. The conflict arising from employment, of brutal strike breaking methods proves necessity, of the Indian nationalists helping the organisation of workers and remedying their grievances as an essential for safeguarding the national interests".

E. N. S.

SOCIAL EVIL IN INDIA

—:o:—

EXTENT OF BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The "New Leader" publishes an interesting debate between an English resident in India and an Indian resident in England on social evils in India and the share of the British responsibility therefor.

BRITISH VIEW.

Mrs. Emily S. Rees of Calcutta states the English view that there are many factors in the deplorable public-health conditions in India over which the Government have no control. Firstly, there is a considerable increase in population pressing on the land with no subsidiary industries and the conservatism of the average villager unhelping him to adopt new methods of agriculture. Secondly, early marriage and the first child-birth at the age of thirteen is responsible for many preventible deaths. Thirdly, is the indiscriminate pollution of village tanks. Fourthly, is the people's unwillingness to take trouble to seek medical aid.

Discussing the remedies, Mrs. Rees says the difficulties in the way are very great. Schools are doing something in teaching hygiene and gradually some ideas of sanitation may spread. But no government can suddenly alter habits born of age-long custom backed up by religion.

Mrs. Rees's letter was provoked by a publication in the "New Leader" of an article headed "British Rule in India," giving facts and figures concerning the death-rate in Bengal.

INDIAN VIEW.

Mr. Tarani Prasad Sinha replies to Mrs. Rees's letter stating that the social condition of a people is a mirror which reflects the endeavours of the Government. Taxation imposed by the British is one of the causes of progressively growing poverty. Reference to new methods of agriculture is to forget the paucity of schools commensurate with the extent of the country. Not infrequently the present gets taxed more than the increase in productivity of his farm. As for social evils the British Government even obstructs the endeavours of Indian legislators at legislation. The Government is criminally neglecting to provide adequate facilities for the treatment and care of mother-child or even teaching scientific method of treatment. Insolences of bullying officials are responsible for villagers not being vaccinated. Mr. Sinha concludes, "there are people in India with vision and determination who when they get the opportunity to play their part in the governance of their country will see that the Swaraj Government in India does obliterate poverty and ignorance, the solution of which our foreign friends are content to leave to distant future."

EDITOR'S VIEW.

In publishing this correspondence, the Editor of the "New Leader" states, "our own view is that the right of Indian people to work out their own social salvation must be recognised. Under Self-Government India's reactionary class would certainly resist reform but there are new democratic forces in India which could be counted upon in overcoming them. It is our duty to see that these forces have opportunity of expression in the new constitution and assist them by all means in our power.—Free Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant, Aden, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in Aden.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Judicial Assistant, Aden, vice Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S.,

Mr. T. J. Lawrence I.C.S., Judicial Assistant, Aden, is granted leave on average pay from the 20th June to 9th October followed by leave on half average pay from the 20th October to the 30th November 1929 with permission to prefix the annual vacation of the Aden Court.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. K. R Eates to officiate Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mir Maqbul Khan on leave.

Mr. M. E. Guider, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to hold, with effect from the 7th February 1929, the temporary appointment of a Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, a Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for two months.

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur to act temporarily as Collector of Belgaum from the date he takes over charge from Mr. V. B. Mardhekar till relieved by Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on return from the Legislative Assembly, to be Collector of Belgaum, vice Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur reverting.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. D. Symington, to act as Collector of Karachi and Superintendent of Stamps, vice Mr. B. E. Gibson.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, on relief, to act as Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. W. F. Hudson.

Mr. Vaman Bhivrav Mardheker, on relief, to act as Collector of Ratangiri vice Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S.

Mr. R. K. Rishud, District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from 15th March 1929.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is granted leave on average pay with effect from 25th May 1929, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, up to 24th September 1929.

"QUEEN OF NEPAL" ABDUCTION CASE

—:o:—

HUSBAND DOESN'T KNOW WHAT "ABSCONDS" MEANS

Much progress was not made at the resumed hearing of the "Queen of Nepal" case before I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum police Court on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Nariman Counsel for the accused concluded his cross-examination of the complainant.

The charge against both the accused is that of having enticed away Shardabai, the wife of the complainant on August 30 last.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness stated that after his wife had left his home on August 30 last he wrote to his father, who repaired to Bombay immediately. The latter, however, fell ill and so he delayed in going to the Lamington Road Police Station till October in order to lodge his complaint. He waited for his father as he himself was feeling perplexed in mind.

Counsel: Is your mind alright now?

Witness: Yes.

Proceeding, witness said that it was true that on August 30, the accused came in a motor car into his (complainant's) compound and forcibly abducted Shardabai. He did not make the statement in his first petition to the Police, as he was in office when the incident occurred and he came to know of it from his wife only after his petitions at the Gamdevi and Lamington Road Police Station had been filed. Pressed upon the point by defence counsel witness admitted that no specific statement was made by him at the Lamington Police Station about the accused having carried away his (complainant's) wife forcibly in a car.

Witness was then asked if he had complained to the Police that Shardabai had absconded with ornaments. He replied that he had never implied such a statement against Shardabai. He did not know then, what "absconded" meant till some time afterwards. He thought "absconded" meant, "enticed away."

To another question witness replied that before the search warrant was obtained from the Court he had not searched the first accused's house for Shardabai. At that time he mentioned to Dy. Inspector Bhatkal that his wife had been abducted and carried away in a car, but the police officer asked him to produce other eye-witnesses to support his statement.

The complainant's father Ramrao was then examined and the case adjourned to the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m.

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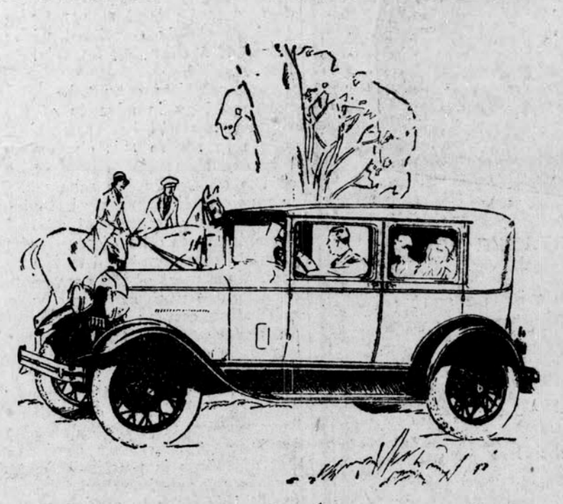

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Only one high-tension cable in ignition system.

This same trouble-saving simplicity of design is shown also in the Ford ignition system, which reflects much that is new in mechanical design.

A particularly unique feature is the elimination of high-tension cables from the distributor to the spark-plugs, these connections being made by means of thin bronze springs.

There is but one high-tension cable and this connects the coil on the dash with the distributor.

The distributor head itself is water-proof and has been specially designed to prevent short circuits from rain.

Another exclusive Ford development is shown in the construction of the housing of the steering gear mechanism. This is made of three steel forgings, electrically welded together.

The housing is then electrically welded to the steering column, thus making a one-piece steel unit.

Many other vital parts of the new Ford are also electrically welded, permitting the use of steel forgings instead of stampings or castings and giving greater simplicity and strength than if several parts were riveted or bolted together. More steel forgings, in fact, are used in the new Ford than in almost any other car, regardless of price.

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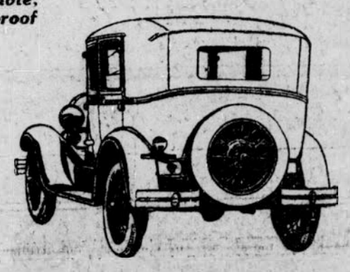

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SUKKAR BARRAGE LANDS

—:o:—

How Govt. will Dispose of them

TENTATIVE PROPOSALS ANNOUNCED

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a Communique writes:—

From various notices in the Press it appears that some public anxiety is beginning to be felt regarding the disposal by Government of the waste lands which will be irrigated by the Lloyd Barrage Scheme in Sind. The disposal of these lands will be spread over a long period of years during which Government's land sale policy must be kept closely correlated with the needs of a changing financial situation.

New colonists cannot be settled on the land long in advance of the date when water will be available the failure to realise this elementary fact led to much avoidable distress in some of the earlier Punjab schemes. There is much preliminary work to be done in the larger unoccupied areas before these lands can be disposed of profitably to Government and to the purchasers. Since most of the area contains a considerable nucleus of zamindars and cultivating owners already depending on agriculture for their livelihood, it is necessary to aim at the orderly development, so far as possible, of the whole tract at one and the same time.

[illegible] possible to deal with the Barrage area piecemeal deferring the development of certain sections until that of others is practically complete. Government are however in a position at this stage to give some general indications of the policy which they intend to adopt in the disposal of waste lands, while reserving to themselves full liberty to change that policy in any directions which experience or changing circumstances may indicate. The various classes of grants to be made may be conveniently considered under the following heads:—

FALLOW-FORFEITED AND MOHAG GRANTS.

Government have already made clear their opinion that the indigenous population have the first claim to consideration in the development of the area, and the Royal Commission on Agriculture has recently expressed the same view. Details regarding the decision to grant three and a half lakhs of lacres to existing land holders at the nominal rate of Rs. 15 per acre have been published and discussed in the Legislative Council and are now sufficiently familiar to all whom they affect to render their further elaboration unnecessary. Since Government are undertaking a capital expenditure of over Rs. 30 per acre on this very land and on every other acre already occupied, the magnitude of the financial concession being made to the existing landholders in the tract will be readily understood. Government consider that the resources of these landholders can best be employed, and will be fully employed, for many years to come in bringing their lands under the more intensive cultivation which will be possible under Barrage irrigation.

II—PEASANT GRANTS.

Although it is not possible to settle peasants on the land before cultivation operations can be undertaken, the terms on which Government are prepared to grant land to peasants can at this stage be indicated. The peasants will be tenants-at-will for the first five years, during which they will pay Rs. 3 per annum per allotted acre and will be required to comply with certain conditions framed with a view to ensuring that they actually live on or near their land and bring it under cultivation. Thereafter they will be required to pay "maikana" equivalent to half the amount paid by peasants in the Punjab, according to the following scale:—

No. of years	Annual payment per acre Rs.	As.
15		5-0
or 20		4-8
or 25		4-0
or 30		3-8/
or 40		3-0

It will be understood that the ordinary land revenue will be recovered in addition to these payments of 'malkano.' The peasants will thus be able to complete payment for their holdings within a period ranging, at their option, from 20 to 45 years. It is not desirable to permit payment within a shorter period, since the object is to get the peasants settled on the land and not to encourage them in the speculative selling of their holdings. For the present Government have authorised the Revenue Officer to set aside 50,000 acres for the purpose of peasant grants. This is enough for 3,000 peasants, and is a sufficient commitment for Government to make at this stage. The exercise of due discrimination in the selection of these peasants is a matter of difficulty, and more than this number can hardly be dealt with before the Barrage canals are actually flowing, when the matter can again be reviewed.

PEASANT GRANTS.

It is not proposed at present to give peasant grants at concession rates to other than Sindhis (including Tharis). The Punjabi peasant is sufficiently alive to the value of perennial irrigation and will be able to buy land in the ordinary way at full rates provided that he is given reasonable opportunities to purchase small holdings and pay for them by instalments. An exception will be made in the case of Punjabi "abadgars" already settled in Sind in respect of areas mainly colonised by Punjabis. Apart from the Punjabi Government are not at present aware of any other class superior to the ordinary Sindhi cultivator that is likely to be attracted to cultivation in Sind, but they are prepared to consider sympathetically claims that may be advanced on behalf of such classes. The Revenue Officer has also been authorised to consider application from co-operative societies or other organised groups for grants on terms not more generous than those outlined above.

MILITARY GRANTS

Government consider that no concessions of a financial kind should be made at the expense of the Government of Bombay on the grounds of military service. Subject to the fulfilment of a few definite commitments made before the Barrage scheme was sanctioned, the Revenue Officer is authorised to make grants to military officers, either retired or serving, only on terms of full payment for the land either by themselves or by the Army Department on their behalf. It may, however, be advisable to give special consideration to the length of time over which payment by instalments should be permitted in the case of men who buy while they are in service lands which they will not be able to take up for some years to come.

SALES AT FULL RATES.

Having regard to the heavy capital cost of the Barrage, it is necessary to obtain for the bulk of the unoccupied land the best prices that will be procurable from time to time. Government are of opinion that good prices cannot be expected if land is sold long before water is available in the canals, and they do not therefore contemplate resort to sales on any considerable scale more than a year before the canals are open and flowing. Sales by open auction will be the rule and these will be open to all bidders, whether from this or other provinces. Payment by instalments will be permitted, the general rule being 10 per cent. down and the balance in five equated annual instalments of principal with interest at 6 1/2 per cent. The Revenue Officer will, however, be permitted to reduce or increase the number of instalments in cases where for special reasons he considers it desirable to do so. These are the terms usually given in the Punjab, except that the rate of interest charged there is 8 per cent. Government consider, however, that the lower rate of interest proposed leaves a sufficient margin to protect them from loss; the matter would however have to be reconsidered if any considerable rise in the prevailing rates of interest should take place.

SALES AT FIXED PRICES

While, however, Government consider that sales by auction should be the rule, every one familiar with the Barrage tract will recognize that there is, in the aggregate, a very large area of land for which auction sales would not be advisable or even practicable. In these cases the Revenue Officer is authorised to sell lands at a fair price fixed by him, or to hold auctions confined to a limited class of bidders. The same scheme of payment by instalments will apply here as to sales by auction.

EXTRAORDINARY GRANTS.

It is anticipated that the Revenue Officer will receive a certain number of applications for large grants for special purposes such as cattle breeding, fruit farming, etc., generally involving some concession in the matter of price. The history of such grants in other provinces suggests that careful scrutiny of such proposals is necessary if the public revenues are to be adequately safeguarded. Government have therefore passed orders that the Revenue Officer should not sanction any application which involves either the grant of more than 500 acres or any special concession in the matter of price without the consent of Government.

LEASES.

The Revenue Officer has been authorised to lease for a period of years lands which are not yet ripe for sale. These leases may be for periods varying from two to ten years and may be sold either by auction or by tender or at rates fixed by the Revenue Officer. It is expected that the sale of these leases, which are now a regular feature of colonisation work in other provinces, will bring in considerable sums and will materially assist the general development of the area by admitting of the temporary cultivation of lands for which water will be available but which in other respects are not ready for final disposal.

GRANTS TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Agricultural Department has indicated that it will require land for seed farms in several localities, and the Forest Department will also require certain lands. A considerable expansion of the activities of both these departments may indeed be expected, and the recent recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture on the subject are now under consideration by the officers of Government.

In conclusion, Government wish to indicate the necessarily tentative nature of these proposals. The total area for disposal is very large and sales are likely to be spread over a period of not less than twenty years, during the course of which it is certain that some of the proposals must undergo modification in the light of the changing financial situation, actual experience and public criticism. The fact that for a very considerable period Government will retain large areas of disposable land is one of the factors making for financial security. The proposals must therefore be regarded rather as a general indication of the lines along which development can for the present proceed than as an irrevocable commitment to a particular policy.

A scheme is on foot to build an upto date studio in Bangalore for the production of cinematograph films on a large scale. It is also proposed to start a school of film acting and scenario writing, it is intended to accept a selectd number of young Indians with University qualifications as apprentices in the production.

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EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN BARODA

—:o:—

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION FORMED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 6.

Under the very able guidance of Mrs. Hamid Ali, Vice-President of the All-India Women's Conference, Standing Committee member for Baroda, Miss Subhadra Jadhav, held a Women's Conference on Saturday, the 23rd of February, which was a great success. The head master of the middle school under instructions from the Minister of Education, lent the hall and to give us all facilities. Professor Manekrao, of the Akhada, with his band of volunteers appeared on the scene at two o'clock and made excellent seating arrangements, and the Khangi Department made the necessary arrangements for the Princesses, who had been invited to the Conference.

The Conference had been fixed for 3-30 in the afternoon. The women started coming at about 3-15 and soon the hall began to fill up. It was a very representative gathering of three hundred women. There was a large number of Hindu women, also Marathi and Gujarati women with a sprinkling of Muslim women, Parsee women, Beni Isralites, Christians—American, English and Indian and Arya Samajists.

Princess Kamaladevi Gaekwar came at 4-0, and the business of the Conference began. After the Princess had been duly selected President, and Mrs. Hamid Ali Chairman, Mrs. Tyabji special delegate, Mrs. Harlekar and Miss Jadhav, Delegates to the Patna Conference, were requested to give expositions of the All-India Women's Conference.

Mrs. Tyabji, in the short time at her disposal, gave a sketch but interesting account, in Urdu, of the remarkable gathering of women at Patna; its aims, its work, and its recreations. She spoke as a visitor giving us a good birds-eye view of the Conference.

Mrs. Harlekar took us deeper. In very interesting speech she disclosed to us the inner workings of that huge construction, its methods of work, its attitude towards educational and social problems, its growing influence and the reasons thereof, its various parts, so diverse yet working so harmoniously together. It was a fascinating discourse, and as she spoke in very simple, though forceful Gujarati everyone understood and immensely appreciated her speech.

Miss Jadhav, for lack of time, decided to drop her own speech.

Mrs. Hamid Ali then explained the necessity for a Women's Association in Baroda, outlining its aims and objects, and the benefits to be derived from it; and for a fully representative working and Executive Committee. She also read and explained the proposed programme for the year, which includes propaganda against child marriage and sustained effort to induce parents to take full advantage of the compulsory primary education law in Baroda. The Conference then resolved o form an Association which shall be called the Baroda Women's Conference Association; chose its patrons, and elected the following office-bearers:—

Mrs. Sharadaben Mehta, President,
Miss S. Jadhav, Vice-President,
Miss B. Tyabji, Secretary,
Miss E. M. Chilson and Mrs. J. Mehta, Joint-Secretaries,
Mrs. Sohrab Wadia, Treasurer.

The Conference ended with a vote of thanks from Miss Jadhav, to all who had helped in making the Conference a success, and the State National Anthem, sung by the Maharani High School girls.

WONDERS OF THE UNSEEN WORLD

—:o:—

SPIRIT DOCTOR EXAMINES PATIENT AND PRESCRIBES MEDICINE

(V. D. RISHI).

Our friends in the spirit-world are often prepared to help us in every possible way consistent with their limitations. They know more about earthly things and can also advise us in our difficulties. In a seance held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society on Tuesday, the 5th inst., a spirit-doctor examined the patient who was present in the room and wrote a prescription for him. The words in the prescription were pointed out on the Ouija-board which is a device for automatic writing. He stated that the patient was suffering from rheumatism and would be cured within a month by the medicine. The number of doses to be taken per day were also mentioned along with the grains and ounces of the drugs. He added that there was no urine trouble with the patient. The seance was attended by Dr. J. Ezekiel and Mr. A. V. Jaykar, both of whom were astonished by the phenomena and the messages received on the occasion.

TRADE DEPUTATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

—:o:—

ELECTIONEERING MOVE

The recent gathering of a group of manufacturers in a secret conclave in the Savoy Hotel and their decision to send a deputation to study Trade Conditions in Soviet Russia marks an important stage in the recent manoeuvres of British Diplomacy to come to an understanding with Soviet Russia. It may be recalled that the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations following the Arcos raid which was made at the instance of the Petroleum Interests at the back of which was Sir Henry Deterding, was indeed resented by the manufacturing groups in the City. Since then steady and systematic attempts have been made by British Manufacturers to reverse this Die-hard policy. Year after deputations have waited on the Prime Minister explaining the position created by the transfer of Soviet custom in manufacturing goods to Germany and the United States, but so far their exhortations have been in vain. Die-hard have held their ground well. With the approach of the General Election and the increase of unemployment, the present Tory Government is becoming apprehensive of discontent which its blundering step has provoked in Lancashire. While they could not take any official steps they are encouraging private pourparlers aimed at renewal of diplomatic relations between these two countries. There is a little apprehension in Tory circles that the Labour promise of the renewal of diplomatic relations with Russia may bring about the Liberal elements in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire on the side of Labour. The Labour Party, it may be known, has declared that a Labour Government whilst opposed to the interference of the Russian Government with the domestic politics of other Nations would at once take steps to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with it and would settle by treaty or otherwise any outstanding differences and would make every effort to encourage a revival of trade with Russia. The Tory fear, if I may repeat once again, is this, that Labour may be able to win away a great many liberal voters by this promise for the simple reason that these votes would be against the Tory policies for their hopeless policy with Soviet Russia.

RECIPROCAL RACIAL EQUALITY

—:o:—

CHINA MAINTAINS THE SELF-RESPECT OF ASIATICS

Rr. Taraknath Das, Ph. D, writes in "Forward".

The Chinese nationalist statesmen are following the methods of the Turkish nationalists under the leadership of Mustapha Kamal Pasha. They feel that the only way they will ever be able to regain their sovereignty is by following an aggressive policy of tearing-up one sided treaties by which limitations on Chinese sovereignty were imposed by various Powers. The Chinese Nationalists have achieved tremendous success during the last few months in making other Powers, including Great Britain, recognize China's sovereign rights.

It is becoming clear everyday that China will not remain content with securing her sovereignty; but she will follow a policy by which other nations will have to respect the rights of the Chinese in foreign lands. The "Times" (London) of January 25th in a despatch from Pecking publishes the following interesting news-item:—

"The Nanking Political Council yesterday ratified the Italian, Belgian, Spanish, Danish, and Portuguese treaties with a reservation to the effect that the legal treatment which the nationals of the one country enjoy in the territory of the other in matters of ownership of land, trade, and residence shall not be inferior to that accorded to the nationals of any third country. Apparently the object of the inclusion of this stipulation is the setting up of a precedent with which to confront the Powers which have enacted Asiatic exclusion laws when their turn comes to negotiate treaties which include in their scope reciprocal rights of landownership, tradiny, and residence. The Foreign Minister has been instructed to bring the reservation to the notice of the Governments concerned."

Indian nationalist leaders interested in preserving the rights of their nationals in other lands may very well follow the example, set by the Chinese nationalist statesment. Chinese statesmen in a very clevr and diplomatic manner have served notice to the world at large that the new, reawakened, self-assertive China will fight the existing condition of discrimination against the Chinese and will do their best to enforce in international matters the doctrine of "Racial Equality."

This tendency and example of Chinese diplomacy should have a corrective influence for those Indian statemen who acquiesce, in discrimination against Indians within the British Empire and other parts of the world. To be concrete one may draw attention to the fact that by the recently concluded Indo-South African Agreement the Government of India has agreed to serious limitation of Indian rights—including the unjust repatriation scheme. The South African Government has adopted various measures directly and indirectly imposing "Racial Discrimination" against the people of India National self-respect on the part of the Indian people demands that Indian statesmen should take steps to preserve Indian rights abroad as the Chinese statesmen are doing for their nationals.

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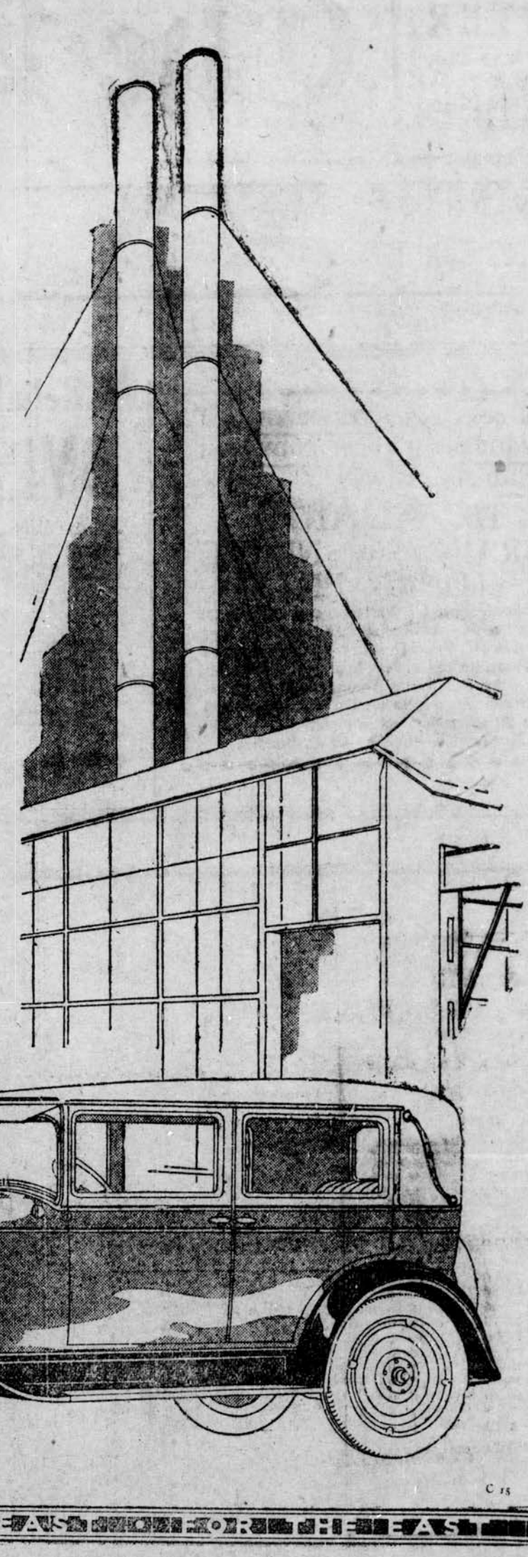

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" " " " No. 639 on Wooden Stand	" "	4 0 0
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Desk Tablets, 7 days to a Page	"	1 4 0

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